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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the sixtieth session (2 December 2016 and 13-17 March 2017)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixtieth session, to be held on 8 and 9 December 2017, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2017/28/Add.1).

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Contents

Chapter		*Page*
	Executive summary	vi
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	1
A.	Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly	1
	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	1
B.	Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	7
I.	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019	7
	Annex Resolution 60/1 Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission	7
II.	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	10
III.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session	12
IV.	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	13
C.	Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council	13
	Resolution 60/2 Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility	13
	Resolution 60/3 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	16
	Resolution 60/4 Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances	19
	Resolution 60/5 Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	22
	Resolution 60/6 Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem	25

Resolution 60/7 Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents ... 28

Resolution 60/8 Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures ... 31

Resolution 60/9 Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training ... 34

Decision 60/1 Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ... 37

Decision 60/2 Inclusion of U-47700 in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol ... 37

Decision 60/3 Inclusion of butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol ... 38

Decision 60/4 Inclusion of 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 38

Decision 60/5 Inclusion of ethylone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 38

Decision 60/6 Inclusion of pentedrone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 38

Decision 60/7 Inclusion of ethylphenidate in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 38

Decision 60/8 Inclusion of MPA (methiopropamine) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 38

Decision 60/9 Inclusion of MDMB-CHMICA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 39

Decision 60/10 Inclusion of 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 39

Decision 60/11 Inclusion of XLR-11 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 ... 39

Decision 60/12 Inclusion of 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 ... 39

Decision 60/13 Inclusion of *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 ... 39

II. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions ... 40

A. Deliberations ... 41

B. Action taken by the Commission ... 42

III. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug ... 43

Problem

A. Deliberations 44

B. Action taken by the Commission 46

IV. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session 48

A. Deliberations 48

B. Action taken by the Commission 51

V. Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019 53

A. Deliberations 53

B. Action taken by the Commission 54

VI. Implementation of the international drug control treaties 55

A. Deliberations 56

B. Action taken by the Commission 63

VII. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission 65

A. Deliberations 65

B. Action taken by the Commission 66

VIII. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 67

Deliberations 67

IX. Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission 69

A. Deliberations 69

B. Action taken by the Commission 69

X. Other business 70

XI. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session 71

XII. Organization of the session and administrative matters 72

A. Opening and duration of the session 72

B. Attendance 73

C. Election of officers 73

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters 74

E. Documentation 75

F. Closure of the session 76

Executive summary

The present summary has been prepared pursuant to the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", in which it is stated that the subsidiary bodies of the Council should, inter alia, include in their reports an executive summary.

The sixtieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held from 13 to 17 March 2017. The present document contains the report on the sixtieth session and chapter I contains the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission or recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly.

During the regular part of its session, held from 13 to 17 March 2017, the Commission considered issues related to the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2019, the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions and other matters arising from those treaties, strategic management, budgetary and administrative matters, recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and matters relating to the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission decided to include U-47700 and butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The Commission also decided to include 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone), ethylone, pentedrone, ethylphenidate, MPA (methiopropamine), MDMB-CHMICA, 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) and XLR-11 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The Commission also decided to include 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) and *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues" for adoption by the General Assembly. In addition, the Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft decision to approve Commission resolution 60/1 entitled "Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019". Furthermore, the Commission recommended the following decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council: "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime"; "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session"; and "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board".

The Commission adopted the following eight resolutions, which cover a broad range of issues: "Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility"; "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime"; "Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances"; "Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances"; "Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem"; "Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents"; "Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures"; and "Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training".

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/211, the present report includes information on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations set out in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly. The information in question can be found in chapter IV, entitled "Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session".

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,[2] and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] which, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[9]

Reaffirming also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] in its entirety, reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary, and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Reaffirming further its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Recalling its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which it adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Considering the importance of taking into account the local know-how of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in the implementation of development projects,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012, 57/1 of 21 March 2014 and 58/4 of 17 March 2015,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[11] and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by organizing international seminars and workshops that draw on best practices, lessons learned and local wisdom in alternative development programmes, such as discussed at the Second International Conference on Alternative Development,[12] which focused on enhancing individual and community resilience and recognized alternative development programmes as an example of the sufficiency economy philosophy of King Rama IX of Thailand,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is an effective measure to counter the world drug problem, including illicit drug-related activities, and that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production,

Expressing concern that the illicit cultivation of drug crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain major challenges in countering the world drug problem, and recognizing the need to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative

[9] Ibid., *2014. Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[10] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
[11] General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[12] E/CN.7/2016/13, annex.

development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of drug crops, and the need to intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better-coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development projects and programmes, has accounted for only a minor share of official development assistance and has reached only a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation at the global level,

1. *Urges* Member States, when designing alternative development interventions, to take into due consideration the "Operational recommendations on alternative development: regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues", as included in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem";[10]

2. *Reiterates* its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,[11] taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular those of countries with extensive expertise in alternative development;

4. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, which highlight that alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities;

5. *Urges* Member States to consider strengthening the development perspective as part of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug policies and programmes so as to tackle the related causes and consequences of the illicit cultivation, manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs by, inter alia, addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society, which may include a lack of services, infrastructure needs, drug-related violence, exclusion, marginalization and social disintegration, in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies;

6. *Also urges* Member States to consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including

[11] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

preventive alternative development programmes, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities by taking into account their vulnerabilities and specific needs;

7. *Stresses* that, when designing and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, the focus should be on empowering and encouraging ownership by local communities, including women, children and young people, taking into account their specific needs, and on strengthening local capacities, as ensuring the effective cooperation of all stakeholders in the entire alternative development process is crucial for the success of alternative development;

8. *Also stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, as one of the tools available for tackling the world drug problem, increases the State's presence, builds trust between communities and government, strengthens local governance and institutions and promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, which, under Sustainable Development Goal 16, includes the promotion of the rule of law;

9. *Encourages* further discussions on the relationship and potential links between alternative development and the promotion of the rule of law by individuals and communities, as well as on the wide range of challenges affecting the livelihoods and well-being of people, in order to further develop measures to address the root causes of such challenges;

10. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to promote inclusive economic growth and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection and addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to gain access to markets, consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies;

12. *Stresses* that access to productive land and land rights, such as legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, should be promoted and protected in the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, in a manner that is consistent with domestic law and regulations and with the full participation of and in consultation with local communities;

13. *Encourages* the development of strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, including the utilization of local expertise, capacity-building and entrepreneurship, to develop products through alternative development programmes identified on the basis of market demand and value added production chains, as well as secure and stable markets with fair prices for producers, in accordance with international trade rules, including the required infrastructure and a conducive environment, including roads, the establishment of farmer associations and the use of special marketing regimes, for example, those based on fair trade principles and commercialization of organic products;

14. *Encourages* the international community, including civil society, the scientific community and academia, to work with affected communities to develop recommendations focusing on specific alternative development strategies, including,

as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies, that take into account demographic, cultural, social and geographical conditions and include ideas for supporting and promoting new products;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, and calls upon Member States with experience in this area to share outcomes, assessments of implemented projects and lessons learned, thereby contributing to the dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles;

16. *Urges* Member States to sustain political will and a long-term commitment with regard to implementing alternative development programmes and strategies, and to continue to engage in awareness programmes and in dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;

17. *Encourages* the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

18. *Urges* Member States to consider the development of sustainable urban development initiatives for those affected by illicit drug-related activities, to foster public participation in crime prevention, community cohesion, protection and safety and to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and employment;

19. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

20. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen intragovernmental coordination when designing and implementing alternative development projects and programmes;

21. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies to further increase their interaction with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to support Member States in effectively implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, with a view to further enhancing coherence and coordination within the United Nations system;

22. *Encourages* development agencies, donors and financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and academia to share information, experiences and best practices, promote research and increase efforts relating to the promotion of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development;

23. *Encourages* Member States to promote partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society and international financial institutions to create conditions more conducive to productive investments targeted at job creation in areas and among communities affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacturing, trafficking and other illicit drug-related activities, in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate those activities, and to share best practices, lessons learned, expertise and skills in this regard;

24. *Recognizes* that more research is needed to better understand and identify factors contributing to the emergence of illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessments of alternative development programmes;

25. *Reiterates* that in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, should be used when assessing alternative development programmes, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative programmes, in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit affected communities;

26. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider providing long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, as appropriate, that target the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure, including the provision of public services such as water supply, energy, health and education in areas acutely impacted by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, promote the participation of local communities, enhance the empowerment of people and strengthen the resilience of communities;

27. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in accordance with the operational recommendation of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcomes of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

28. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to continue to share best practices upon request, promote research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and foster and strengthen international cooperation, including cross-continental, interregional, subregional and regional technical cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which in some cases includes preventive alternative development;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of gender, social inclusion, and cultural identity in the design and implementation of alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, and likewise also recognizes the importance of the participation of communities affected by illicit cultivation of crops in decision-making processes;

30. *Encourages* affected States and relevant development stakeholders to examine innovative ways to promote alternative development programmes,

including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes that are environmentally friendly;

31. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

The Economic and Social Council, taking note of resolution 60/1, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixtieth session, held in Vienna from 13 to 17 March 2017, which is annexed to the present decision, approves the preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019, as set out in the resolution.

Annex

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/1 Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[14] including the decision to establish 2019 as a target date for the goals set in paragraph 36 of the Political Declaration,

Reaffirming also the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[15]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[16] adopted by the General Assembly in its entirety, reiterating the commitments and operational recommendations contained therein, and noting that, in the outcome document,

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[16] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

Member States resolved to take the steps necessary to implement the operational recommendations, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and to share with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, timely information on progress made in the implementation of those recommendations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, in which the Assembly encouraged coherence of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the functional commissions of the Council, and other intergovernmental bodies and forums with the work of the high-level political forum towards the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 71/211 of 19 December 2016, in which the Assembly welcomed the commencement of the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations set out in the outcome document of its thirtieth special session through the intersessional process of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and encouraged the Commission to continue working on, and supporting Member States in, the implementation and sharing of best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/16 of 2 December 2010, in which the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare and submit to the Commission on a biennial basis, on the basis of the responses provided by Member States to the annual report questionnaire, a single report on action taken to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the first of which was to be examined by the Commission at its fifty-fifth session, in 2012,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/10 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission requested the meetings of its subsidiary bodies to contribute to the monitoring of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level by discussing regional views and progress made in that regard, and recalling further the invitation set out in General Assembly resolution 71/211 for the Commission to examine how its subsidiary bodies could better contribute to the implementation of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly,

Welcoming the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, and stressing the relevance of the contributions by civil society and academia to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking note of the first, second and third reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[17]

Conscious of its role as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters,

1. *Emphasizes* that the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[14] the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action[15] and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world

[17] E/CN.7/2012/14, E/CN.7/2014/7 and E/CN.7/2016/6.

drug problem",[16] represent the commitments made by the international community over the preceding decade to addressing and countering, in a balanced manner, the world drug problem, and recognizes that those documents are complementary and mutually reinforcing;

2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to implementing effectively the provisions set out in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and in the Joint Ministerial Statement;

3. *Recognizes* the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 as a milestone in the efforts of the international community to effectively address and counter the world drug problem;

4. *Reaffirms* its commitment to implementing effectively the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, which thus represents the most recent consensus;

5. *Decides*, in accordance with a balanced, integrated and comprehensive approach, to continue to hold intersessional meetings to further work on, and support Member States in, the implementation of the outcome document of the special session on the world drug problem and the sharing of best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document, and to continue to conduct that follow-up process in an inclusive, transparent and comprehensive manner, making use of tools to enhance remote participation, with equal attention paid to all thematic areas and benefiting from the expertise of all relevant stakeholders, recognizing that the implementation of the outcome document contributes to the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and of the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States and pertinent United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and, when appropriate, the scientific community and civil society, to continue to support Member States, upon request, in strengthening their capacity to develop their reporting mechanisms, including by identifying gaps in the current drug statistics and by exploring possibilities to strengthen existing data-collection and analysis tools at the national level;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, to reflect on possibilities to strengthen and streamline its existing data-collection and analysis tools, including improving the quality and effectiveness of the annual report questionnaire, and to report to the Commission on possible ways to enhance these, for consideration by the Commission at its sixty-second session, and invites Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes;

8. *Encourages* the contributions of relevant United Nations entities, international financial institutions and relevant regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Commission and the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, and to strengthening international and inter-agency cooperation, and also encourages them to make available relevant information to the Commission in order to facilitate its work and to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels with regard to the world drug problem;

9. *Decides* to continue to facilitate, in an inclusive manner, the active participation of civil society, including the scientific community and academia, in the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission;

10. *Also decides* to convene a ministerial segment open to all States Members of the United Nations and interested stakeholders, to be held during its sixty-second session, in Vienna in 2019, which is to last two days in addition to the

five days scheduled for the regular session of the Commission, held in the first half of the year, to take stock of the implementation of the commitments made to jointly address and counter the world drug problem, in particular in the light of the 2019 target date;

11. *Reiterates* that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals[18] and to effectively address and counter the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing, underlines that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should contribute to the global follow-up and support the thematic review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals related to its mandate, and in this regard decides to continue to provide input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, including by providing relevant data, as implementation of the recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly may contribute to the attainment of the related Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, to enhance, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, technical assistance in consultation with requesting Member States and in cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities and stakeholders;

13. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide enhanced technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in conducting follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly of the world drug problem held in 2016 and in preparing for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019;

14. *Reiterates* its call upon Member States to submit, in a timely manner and no later than 30 June 2017, their replies to the annual report questionnaire for the preparation of the fourth report of the Executive Director on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-first session, to be held in 2018;

15. *Decides* that the preparations for the ministerial segment of its sixty-second session, to be held in 2019, will be continued during its sixty-first session, to be held in 2018, including at its intersessional meetings.

Draft decision II

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2015/234 of 21 July 2015, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009 and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2017, at which time the

[18] General Assembly resolution 70/1, annex.

Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

(a) Reaffirms the efficiency of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Also reaffirms the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;

(c) Expresses once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the Office, and also expresses its awareness of the continued need to address that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirms Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011, 54/17 of 13 December 2011, 56/11 of 15 March 2013 and 58/1 of 17 March 2015, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1 of 13 April 2011, 20/9 of 13 December 2011, 22/2 of 26 April 2013 and 24/1 of 22 May 2015, and decides to renew the mandate of the working group until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2021, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) Decides that the working group should hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice, and that the dates of those meetings should be determined by the Co-Chairs of the working group, in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) Requests that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(g) Reiterates the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group, and approves the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

1. Biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Human resources management at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
4. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
5. Evaluation and oversight.
6. Other matters.

Draft decision III

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session;

(b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (c) Working methods of the Commission;
   (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
   (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
   (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
   (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
   (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
   (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
   (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
   (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

7. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.

8. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Preparations for the ministerial segment

11. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019.

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12. Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-first session.

Draft decision IV

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016.[19]

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 60/2

Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that it demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Affirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal

[19] E/INCB/2016/1

Declaration of Human Rights,[20] with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[21] the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action[22] and, most recently, the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[23] Member States recognized that transit States continued to face multifaceted challenges resulting from illicit drug trafficking through their territory and reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate with those States and to assist them in progressively enhancing their capacity to address and counter the world drug problem,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, including resolution 54/15 of 25 March 2011, on the promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 65/233 of 21 December 2010, 66/183 of 19 December 2011, 67/193 of 20 December 2012 and 68/197 of 18 December 2013, in which the General Assembly urged Member States to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to transit States affected by illicit drug trafficking, directly or through the competent regional and international organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[24]

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolutions 69/201 of 18 December 2014 and 70/182 of 17 December 2015, requested the international community, in particular the countries of destination, to continue to provide urgent and sufficient technical assistance and support to the most-affected transit States,

Acknowledging that the States most affected by the transit of drugs, especially the developing countries among them, have made important contributions to and sacrifices in countering illicit drug trafficking and preventing illicitly trafficked substances from reaching end markets,

Emphasizing afresh the continuing need to provide concrete, sufficient and sustainable technical and capacity-building support to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, especially the developing countries among them, in their efforts to curb illicit drug trafficking and deal with associated challenges,

Acknowledging the ongoing cooperation with the States most affected by the transit of drugs and the capacity-building assistance provided to them by Member States, donors and relevant international organizations,

1. *Invites* the international community to continue to provide, bilaterally, multilaterally or through the competent international and regional organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[24] and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility, urgent and sufficient technical assistance and support, upon request, including in the form of training, capacity-building and, where

[20] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[21] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[22] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[23] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

appropriate, relevant equipment and technological know-how, to the most-affected transit States requesting such assistance and support, in full cooperation with national authorities, in order to promote the capacities of such States to counter the illicit flows of drugs;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, in its initiatives and programmes aimed at implementing the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly,[23] to continue to give sufficient attention to the capacity-building needs of the States most affected by the transit of drugs, especially the developing countries among them, and to assist such States, upon request, in strengthening, on the basis of the integrated, balanced, comprehensive and mutually reinforcing approach to the world drug problem and in accordance with relevant national laws, policies and practices, drug law enforcement, criminal justice, health, human rights, education and socioeconomic development interventions;

3. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant international organizations to continue to assist, upon request, the States most affected by the transit of drugs, especially the developing countries among them, in their efforts aimed at developing coordinated national approaches to supporting drug law enforcement and related investigations, criminal justice responses to drug-related crime, effective border management and cross-border coordination and cooperation to counter inbound and outbound illicit drug trafficking and the illicit proceeds thereof more effectively;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to promote cooperation with and technical assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs in developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policies to address the impact of illicit drug trafficking on increasing drug use in such States, including by reinforcing national programmes with scientific evidence-based practices aimed at prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration;

5. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, relevant international organizations and civil society organizations to assist, upon request, and to cooperate with the most-affected transit States, in particular the developing countries among them, in expanding drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation facilities, in particular for women and children in such States;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance to the States most affected by illicit drug trafficking, especially the developing countries among them, in their national efforts to improve the collection of data on trafficking through such States and the prevalence of and emerging trends in drug use in them;

7. *Urges* financial institutions and relevant international organizations to provide, upon request, the technical and financial assistance necessary for capacity-building in the States most affected by the transit of drugs, including by improving the human resource capacity and necessary infrastructure available in those States, and providing financial support and relevant technical equipment and facilities, thus supporting them to combat drug trafficking, the resultant drug-related crimes and domestic drug use more effectively;

8. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen international cooperation with the most-affected transit States to assist them, upon request, in preventing the illicit inflow of drugs into their territory in order to counter illicit drug trafficking more effectively;

9. *Invites* the most-affected transit States, subject to the provision of international financial assistance, to continue to assess, as appropriate, the impact of technical assistance and capacity-building activities on strengthening measures to address and counter the world drug problem, and emphasizes the importance of such assessment;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report, as part of existing reporting obligations, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 60/3

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it decided to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, in order to achieve the common objective of strengthening the performance and effectiveness of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Council decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, to consider the reports of and the recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling further its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming a gender perspective in their policies and programmes related to the world drug problem and invited other relevant United Nations entities, within their mandates, to cooperate in that regard,

Reaffirming its role as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011, 56/11 of 15 March 2013 and 58/1 of 17 March 2015, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

Concerned about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and aware of the need to continue addressing that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and

financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime[25] in accordance with Commission resolutions 52/13, 54/10, 56/11 and 58/1;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Co-Chairs of the working group for their work and to the Secretariat for its assistance in facilitating the work of the working group, including by providing, inter alia, updates on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and briefings and presentations on thematic and regional programmes and global projects and on evaluation and oversight issues to the working group, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing such necessary assistance, bearing in mind the limited resources available to it;

3. *Welcomes* the established practice of having a clear schedule of meetings and programme of work for the working group, requests that a draft agenda for each meeting of the working group be distributed by the Secretariat no later than 10 working days before the meeting, accompanied by all the relevant documents for the meeting, and reiterates the importance of the development of an indicative annual workplan by Member States, taking into account input from the Secretariat;

Continuous support for strengthening the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

4. *Recalls* that the working group has, on several occasions, discussed fundraising issues, so as to ensure adequate, predictable and stable funding, and has also discussed ways to achieve a sustainable balance between core and non-core funding for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, so as to ensure delivery capacity and the sustainability of its thematic, global and regional programmes;

5. *Also recalls* that the working group has been considering the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 58/12 of 17 March 2015 and 59/9 of 2 December 2016, and of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 24/3 of 11 December 2015 and 25/4 of 2 December 2016, and has been briefed on the transition to the full cost recovery funding model and on the implementation of Umoja;

6. *Requests* the working group to continue examining and discussing the funding situation and financial management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, by:

(a) Receiving reports on, and facilitating, the resource mobilization process to promote global and regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, stressing their resource requirements, and enhancing funding predictability in line with its biennial strategic frameworks;

(b) Continuing to discuss with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime efforts to further encourage donors to provide general-purpose funding, including by further increasing communication and the transparency and quality of reporting, and continuing to discuss the reasons for the low level of general-purpose funding, with a view to restoring an adequate balance between general-purpose and special-purpose funds;

(c) Continuing to study the feasibility, progress and impact of the implementation of full cost recovery and the flexible application and allocation of programme support costs, including how to best apply programme support costs to field offices, with a view to increasing the effectiveness and results of the technical assistance programmes of the Office;

(d) Receiving reports on the impact of the implementation of Umoja on the delivery of the Office's programmes, as well as on savings achieved through that implementation;

[25] E/CN.7/2017/3-E/CN.15/2017/3 and Add.1.

Continuous support for promoting an integrated programme approach

7. *Recalls* that the working group has been following the progress made by the Office in implementing an integrated programming approach aimed at strengthening the links between normative mandates and operational technical assistance and improving linkages between policy, strategic planning, evaluation, programmatic work, mobilization of resources and partnerships with all relevant stakeholders;

8. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue promoting regular dialogue among all Member States, as well as with the Office, on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Office, especially with regard to its thematic, global and regional programmes, in line with its biennial strategic frameworks;

(b) Continue receiving information from the Office on progress made in the implementation of country, regional, global and thematic programmes, as well as on progress made with regard to integrating lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations within and across regions, ensuring complementarities among programmes and their alignment with the biennial strategic frameworks of the Office;

(c) Receive regular updates from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on its planned research activities, including thematic, regional and country updates, and publications and the related timelines, including the criteria and methodology that inform the research activities;

(d) Continue discussing with the Office the implementation of results-based management and budgeting;

Continuous support for promoting a culture of evaluation within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation, and consideration of results achieved

9. *Recalls* that the working group has been shown numerous presentations on evaluation findings, on which occasions participants have reiterated the importance of having a sustainable, effective and operationally independent corporate evaluation function at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that is focused on the implementation, performance and impact of integrated programmes and their consistency with mandates of the Office;

10. *Requests* the working group to invite the Independent Evaluation Unit to:

(a) Continue providing the working group with findings of the evaluations of the programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Continue promoting a culture of evaluation throughout the Office at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation;

(c) Continue working with the Office to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies;

(d) Continue working with the Office to increase coordination between evaluation, audit and other oversight bodies, with the aim of building a continuum of oversight of projects and programmes of the Office;

Continuous support for strengthening human resources governance to improve gender balance and geographical representation

11. *Recalls* that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;

12. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue addressing the issue of gender balance and wide geographical representation and its evolution in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area by, inter alia, intensifying outreach efforts;

(b) Continue receiving comprehensive updates, including in a disaggregated way, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office and on steps taken to achieve further improvements in this area;

(c) Invite the Office to provide to the working group updates on best practices and recruitment policies within the United Nations Secretariat aimed at improving geographical representation and gender balance;

Continuous support for gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

13. *Recalls* that the working group has been discussing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office as part of its efforts to align its work with the Office's guidance note on gender mainstreaming;

14. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue addressing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area;

(b) Continue receiving updated and comprehensive information on the ways in which gender is mainstreamed into the policies and programmes of the Office.

Resolution 60/4

Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that new psychoactive substances continue to have the potential to pose risks to public health and safety, and noting that evidence-based and timely information to assist in the identification of substances that pose a risk to public health and safety, and information on how to address that risk, is often lacking,

Welcoming the adoption of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[26] in which Member States resolved to strengthen national and international action to address the emerging challenge of new psychoactive substances, including their adverse health consequences,

Recalling its resolutions 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013, 57/9 of 21 March 2014, 58/11 of 17 March 2015 and 59/8 of 22 March 2016 on enhancing national and international action on new psychoactive substances, in particular relating to sharing information on supply reduction and demand reduction strategies and on emerging evidence about effective treatment models and by supporting the international drug scheduling system to meet the challenges posed by these substances, and noting that Member States and relevant international and regional organizations need to enhance law enforcement actions in addressing new psychoactive substances,

Emphasizing the need to promote technical and financial assistance to countries, in particular developing countries, in effectively addressing the emerging

[26] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

challenge of new psychoactive substances, including by providing support, training and relevant equipment for prevention and treatment,

Welcoming the third expert consultation on new psychoactive substances organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, held on 3 and 4 May 2016, at which discussions were held on how the World Health Organization might enhance its surveillance of new psychoactive substances in order to strengthen the prioritization of substances reviewed for international control and to alert Member States swiftly to substances of concern,

Welcoming also the pilot exercise on the collection of toxicological data on new psychoactive substances conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in partnership with the International Association of Forensic Toxicologists, held in July and August 2016, during which it was explored how data on the adverse health consequences of the use of new psychoactive substances could be incorporated into the early warning advisory system of the Office in order to inform national and international policy responses,

Welcoming further the expert meeting on treating the adverse health consequences of the use of new psychoactive substances held on 20 and 21 September 2016 as part of phase II of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Treatnet strategy and organized in consultation with the World Health Organization, which brought together clinicians with expertise in this field to share experiences and best practice in implementing new psychoactive substance treatment programmes,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States to develop treatment guidelines which recognize that there can be similarities and differences in effective treatment responses to the acute and potentially chronic adverse health consequences associated with new psychoactive substances compared with those for other drugs,

Recognizing the need for further research into and development of scientific evidence-based responses to help those providing health-care and social services to prevent and address the adverse health consequences associated with new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing also that new psychoactive substances can pose challenges for relevant front-line workers, such as health-care and social service providers, law enforcement officers and prison staff, and that such workers may need support and training to prevent and deal effectively with the adverse health consequences and risks associated with such substances,

Aware of the global diversity of circumstances faced by Member States relating to the prevalence and use of new psychoactive substances contributing to differing levels and types of associated adverse health consequences and risks that have resulted in different challenges and a variety of legislative responses already taken by Member States,

Concerned about the dramatically rising number of new psychoactive substances, and mindful of the challenge that that poses to developing effective health responses and to the timeliness and rate of decision-making with respect to international scheduling and control of the most harmful, prevalent and persistent substances,

Welcoming the collaboration and the exchange of data on new psychoactive substances between the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction,

1. *Encourages* Member States to consider developing prevention and treatment models as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences associated with the use of new psychoactive substances and to support health-care and social service providers and

relevant front-line workers in preventing and dealing effectively with the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of such substances;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to develop and strengthen comprehensive and multidisciplinary responses to the adverse health consequences and risks of new psychoactive substances, involving all relevant sectors;

3. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations to share experiences and best practices in preventing and addressing the adverse health consequences and risks associated with new psychoactive substances;

4. *Invites* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, to continue to share data on new psychoactive substances on a bilateral and multilateral basis, including, where appropriate, data on the pharmacological and toxicological effects of such substances on the human body;

5. *Also invites* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to exchange information and experiences on trends in the use of new psychoactive substances and on mechanisms for rapidly collecting data on those issues which can be used to promote more timely public health responses, including targeted prevention interventions;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with the support of Member States, the World Health Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, to incorporate toxicological data, in order to provide information on the adverse health consequences of the use of new psychoactive substances, into the early warning advisory system of the Office, building on existing models of data collection in this area with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts;

7. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations, to enhance its surveillance of new psychoactive substances of concern, to regularly update its surveillance list and disseminate it to Member States and relevant international and regional organizations and to issue voluntary public health alerts where there is sufficient evidence that a substance poses a significant risk to public health and safety;

8. *Also invites* the World Health Organization to continue and accelerate its conducting of regular reviews on the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances and to provide Member States with the opportunity to contribute to the process for prioritizing substances for review;

9. *Further invites* the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the support of Member States and other relevant international and regional organizations, to develop and disseminate the guidance and technical tools necessary to assist health-care and social service providers and relevant front-line workers in preventing, identifying, diagnosing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances;

10. *Invites* Member States to promote technical and financial assistance, especially to developing countries, upon request, in effectively addressing the challenge of new psychoactive substances, including by providing support, training and relevant equipment for prevention and treatment;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 60/5

Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[27] in particular article 12, which lays down the principles and mechanisms for international cooperation and control regarding substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the provisions of article 13 of the 1988 Convention, which could provide a basis for national responses to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances involving non-scheduled precursor chemicals,

Taking note of the outcomes of the third international conference on precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances, held in Bangkok in February 2017,

Recalling its resolution 54/8 of 25 March 2011 and all prior resolutions in which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs called upon Member States to increase international and regional cooperation to counter the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, including by strengthening the control of international trade in substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and preventing attempts to divert those substances from licit international trade to illicit use,

Recalling also its resolution 51/16 of 14 March 2008 on the sharing of information regarding the use of non-scheduled precursor chemicals as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs,

Concerned that worldwide efforts to reduce the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and maintain effective control of scheduled substances are being undermined by drug traffickers, who are increasingly using non-scheduled precursor chemicals as substitutes for scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the important work of the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international surveillance of non-scheduled precursor chemicals,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of precursors, including through the participation of Member States in international operations such as Project Prism and Project Cohesion, with a view to gathering intelligence, on a voluntary basis, on the illicit trade patterns and diversion of targeted notified non-scheduled precursor chemicals,

Noting the most recent trends and challenges in precursor control, including diversion from domestic distribution channels as the prevailing method used by traffickers to obtain the chemicals they need, and the ongoing use of non-scheduled precursor chemicals, including "designer" chemicals, as substitutes for precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants and other drugs,

Concerned about the increased use of non-scheduled precursor chemicals worldwide and about the fact that the use of non-scheduled precursor chemicals undermines the ability of the international community to prevent the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and new psychoactive substances,

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Welcoming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[28] in particular the operational recommendations related to those concerns,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in close cooperation with Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant organizations, to continue to lead the development of new and innovative approaches to better address the issue of non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including by updating, publicizing and disseminating the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled precursor chemicals of the Board, along with the list of voluntary actions that the Board provided that Governments may take, in accordance with their legal systems;

2. *Invites* Member States to take a range of forward-looking measures with respect to non-scheduled precursor chemicals, such as raising awareness among public authorities, private industry, the health and public safety sectors and other stakeholders of the risk of non-scheduled precursor chemicals being utilized for the illicit manufacture of scheduled precursor chemicals and drugs, securing cooperation from relevant sectors to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions, as identified by importing, exporting and transit countries in accordance with their national laws, of non-scheduled precursor chemicals, including new and unusual trade patterns, remaining vigilant with respect to the substitution of non-scheduled precursor chemicals for scheduled precursor chemicals in illicit manufacturing processes and sharing information about their activities and findings with other Member States and appropriate organizations as far as practicable and to the extent possible;

3. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular under its Project Prism and Project Cohesion, in order to enhance the effectiveness of those international initiatives;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national laws, to consider sending pre-export notifications on a voluntary basis, when appropriate, by using mechanisms such as Pre-Export Notification Online or normal bilateral communication channels, of suspicious consignments, when they are made aware of such suspicious consignments, duly corroborated by the relevant national authorities, of non-scheduled precursor chemicals which are generally believed to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and are included in the international special surveillance list and all regional surveillance lists, including those identified by the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with its mandate, in order to enable authorities in the country of destination to verify the purpose of transactions and to react appropriately;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to educate the relevant staff of competent authorities about the tools developed by the International Narcotics Control Board through which competent authorities may learn about the extent and level of legal controls in participating States, as made available by the Board, and invites the competent authorities of Member States to provide such information as they deem appropriate to the trusted relevant stakeholders in the chemical industry, with a view to increasing their level of awareness of the legal and regulatory requirements of transit and destination States;

6. *Recommends* that competent authorities register and use the Precursors Incident Communication System as a means of systematically sharing information about incidents involving not only scheduled but also non-scheduled precursor chemicals and that they submit the names of frequently diverted non-scheduled precursor chemicals, when they come to the notice of competent national

[28] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

authorities, to the International Narcotics Control Board for possible addition to the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled precursor chemicals;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to maintain and continue to improve the Precursors Incident Communication System and Pre-Export Notification Online, and invites Member States to continue to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in the maintenance and improvement of those tools;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider applying monitoring measures in accordance with their national laws to detect and prevent diversion and to use established mechanisms for the exchange of information, including through the Precursors Incident Communication System and the annual update and dispatch of information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances using form D of the International Narcotics Control Board, on substances not included in Table I or Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[27] that have been used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

9. *Invites* Governments to consider adopting measures, including, for example, enacting legislation or promulgating administrative procedures, where appropriate, authorizing the suspension of suspicious consignments of non-scheduled precursor chemicals, as identified by importing, exporting and transit countries in accordance with their national laws, and sharing information with the Board in order to prevent diversion;

10. *Encourages* Member States to establish and strengthen voluntary partnerships with industry, in particular the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, including relevant national, regional and international associations where they exist, to take into account the different roles of the relevant operators at the national level and to establish communication channels to report any suspicious orders and transactions, also encourages the use of the *Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry*,[29] issued by the International Narcotics Control Board, and the Board's model memorandum of understanding between Governments and private sector partners, as and where appropriate, bearing in mind the important role that those industries can play in addressing and countering the world drug problem, and further encourages partnering activities between countries with established voluntary industry cooperation mechanisms and countries wishing to develop similar mechanisms;

11. *Invites* Governments to enhance cooperation between regulatory and law enforcement authorities in sharing information, as soon as practically possible, on precursor incidents and, in particular, to provide actionable operational details that would enable follow-up investigations with a view to detecting and identifying trends and criminal networks involved and also to preventing the use of the same modus operandi by traffickers in future;

12. *Invites* Member States to explore new methods, as appropriate, for monitoring and control that do not solely rely on formal controls of individual precursor chemicals;

13. *Encourages* Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant regional and international organizations to collect data, analyse evidence and share information with respect to criminal activities conducted via the Internet relating to precursors, and to continue to strengthen legal, law enforcement and criminal justice responses, based on national legislation, as well as international cooperation, to curb such illicit activities;

[29] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.

14. *Encourages* Governments to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of national laboratories and promote national, regional and international cooperation among them, as appropriate, for the identification and detection of newly emerging precursor chemicals;

15. *Invites* Governments to consider, on a voluntary basis, a variety of approaches, such as rapid scheduling procedures, the compiling of lists of non-scheduled precursor chemicals with no known legitimate uses but known to be used for illicit drug manufacture, the adoption of provisions which would allow Governments to take action on such non-scheduled precursor chemicals when there is sufficient evidence that they will be used for illicit drug manufacture, and other innovative legislative, regulatory or administrative approaches;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 60/6

Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[30] in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular among children and young people, and drug-related crime, and reaffirming further its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such drugs and substances and prevent and counter their illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[31] and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[32] and recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[33]

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[34] in its entirety, reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a

[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[32] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[33] General Assembly resolutions S-20/1, S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 A-E.
[34] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to drug supply and demand reduction strategies,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolutions 69/201 of 18 December 2014, 68/197 of 18 December 2013, 67/193 of 20 December 2012 and 65/233 of 21 December 2010, called upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invited international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance,

Welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[35] and noting that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming its principal role as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters and its support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, and reaffirming also the drug treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization,

Reaffirming also its support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, and reaffirming further the treaty-mandated role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring body for the implementation of the international drug control conventions, and the role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, including public health aspects of drug policy, and which, in accordance with its treaty mandates, provides medical and scientific findings and assessments and recommendations to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming the commencement of the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly through the intersessional process of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming also the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization in February 2017, which will facilitate increased collaboration and coordination between these two entities in advancing efforts to address and counter the world drug problem,

Recognizing the important role played by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Recognizes* that addressing and countering the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, scientific evidence-based, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach;

2. *Encourages* Member States to enhance communication, coordination and collaboration on drug policy issues among relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education, and criminal justice sectors, and, in this regard, also encourages Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with

[35] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

information concerning their efforts to enhance inter-agency communication, coordination and collaboration, including challenges, best practices and lessons learned;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further increase cooperation and collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities and international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, when assisting Member States in designing and implementing comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug strategies, policies and programmes, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed in that regard;

4. *Also encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, to continue supporting the coordination of drug control policy within the United Nations system, in accordance with their mandates;

5. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to continue to collaborate and coordinate efforts, within their existing mandates, to address and counter the world drug problem, keeping the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of efforts undertaken in that regard;

6. *Encourages* the continuation of efforts between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board to improve coordination and collaboration on international drug policy, within their existing mandates, including as follow-on from the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to continue supporting the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[32] and to identify operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[34] that fall within their area of specialization and to commence or continue implementing those recommendations made in the outcome document that are within their existing mandates, in collaboration and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, keeping the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of programmes and progress made in that regard;

8. *Invites* Member States to avail themselves of the coordination efforts highlighted in the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization signed in February 2017, encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen its collaboration with the World Health Organization and to explore, as appropriate, cooperation arrangements with other relevant United Nations agencies and entities, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to periodically brief the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the progress of its collaborative work undertaken across the United Nations system on global efforts to address and counter the world drug problem in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, including as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/211 of 19 December 2016;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase efforts to pursue joint initiatives at the policy and programmatic levels with other relevant United Nations agencies and entities, within their existing mandates, as well as regional organizations, and to update and report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress, including on joint initiatives, at its sixty-first session;

10. *Decides* to continue working with and supporting Member States, upon request, and relevant United Nations entities in the implementation and sharing of

best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* Member States to inform the Commission about their efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the outcome document through all their relevant activities, including by ensuring that the Commission is informed of regional and domestic concerns, developments and best practices arising from all relevant stakeholders, without prejudice to the ongoing implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 60/7

Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families and communities,

Stressing the importance of Member States taking into account their applicable human rights obligations, such as the obligations relating to the rights of children stemming from the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[36] for its States parties, in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[37] in which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to investing in and working with youth and to delivering prevention programmes in a range of settings, including in families, schools, workplaces, communities, the media, health and social services and prisons,

Recalling also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[38] in which Member States reiterated their commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels,

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[39] target 3.5 of which is the strengthening of the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, which constitute a relevant tool by summarizing the currently available scientific evidence and describing interventions and policies and their characteristics that have been found to result in positive prevention outcomes,

Emphasizing also the need for effective and practical primary prevention measures that protect people, in particular children and young people, from drug use

[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[37] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[38] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
[39] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

initiation by providing them with accurate information about the risks of drug abuse, by promoting skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and develop supportive parenting and healthy social environments and by ensuring equal access to education and vocational training,

Stressing the need to take effective and practical measures to prevent progression to severe drug use disorders through appropriately targeted early interventions for people at risk of such progression,

Acknowledging that prevention is one of the main health responses to the world drug problem, and that effective prevention interventions, policies and systems should be developed and implemented in an integrated manner, with an interdisciplinary approach within Governments and international organizations,

Noting that the terms "risk factor" and "protective factor", according to the International Narcotics Control Board in its annual report for 2009,[40] refer to "those attributes or conditions that serve to either increase or decrease the likelihood of drug use",

Recognizing that communities, families and schools share responsibility for the education and welfare of children and adolescents, including in relation to drug use prevention,

Underlining the importance of increasing the availability, coverage and quality of scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools that target relevant age and risk groups in multiple settings, reaching young people in school as well as out of school, among others, through drug abuse prevention programmes, including by using the Internet, social media and other online platforms, developing and implementing prevention curricula and early intervention programmes for use in the education system at all levels, as well as in vocational training, including in the workplace, and enhancing the capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals to provide or recommend counselling, prevention and care services,

Acknowledging the need to involve, inter alia, parents, care service providers, teachers, peer groups, health professionals, religious communities, community leaders, social workers, sports associations, media professionals and entertainment industries, as appropriate, in the implementation of prevention programmes,

Acknowledging also that the purpose of community, family and school drug prevention programmes is to equip children and adolescents with information about drugs, the life skills and resilience necessary to enable them to deal with different situations without turning to drugs and the ability to resist pressure to use drugs,

Noting that, according to the International Narcotics Control Board in its annual report for 2009,[40] family skills training programmes are among the most effective drug use prevention options,

Bearing in mind that community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies overwhelmingly cover universal or primary prevention, which is appropriate for the population at large, and selective or secondary prevention, which is for groups that are particularly at risk, while indicated or tertiary prevention, which is for individuals who are particularly at risk or who have started to use drugs and are at particular risk of progressing to disorders, is addressed by the health and social sector,

Acknowledging that comprehensive and multi-component approaches that combine community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies are more effective overall, as they simultaneously address more risk and protective factors,

Underlining the importance of further research into community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children

[40] E/INCB/2009/1

and adolescents, including into how such programmes and strategies should be designed to meet the specific needs and circumstances of girls and boys and how they can contribute to preventing the use of new psychoactive substances by young people, so as to produce a scientific evidence base,

Recognizing the need to evaluate community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents also from a gender perspective by collecting and sharing quantitative and qualitative data disaggregated by age and sex,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, in accordance with national and domestic legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate scientific evidence-based community, family and school age- and gender-sensitive drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents;

2. *Encourages* Member States to use the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to use, inter alia, the *Guide to Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes for Drug Abuse Prevention*,[41] *Schools: School-Based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention*,[42] *Monitoring and Evaluating: Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Programmes*[43] and *Preventing Child Maltreatment: a Guide to Taking Action and Generating Evidence*[44] for the purposes noted above;

4. *Invites* Member States to involve, as appropriate, children and adolescents in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies;

5. *Also invites* Member States to exchange good practices related to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support research into community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents, especially in low- and middle-income countries, including the potential for such programmes and strategies to be replicated and scaled, while maintaining their integrity;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to Member States, in particular developing countries, upon request, for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing technical assistance, upon request, for these purposes through bilateral and multilateral channels;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[41] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.8.
[42] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.21.
[43] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.7.
[44] World Health Organization, Geneva, 2006.

Resolution 60/8

Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[45] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[46] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[47] in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Reiterating its commitment to the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[48] in which Member States noted with great concern the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirmed their commitment to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also noted with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users and reaffirmed their commitment to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[49] in which relevant national authorities were invited to consider, in accordance with their national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, including in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, in the context of comprehensive and balanced drug demand reduction efforts, effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, pre-exposure prophylaxis, antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, as well as consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,[50] in which Member States noted with alarm that people who inject drugs are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population,

[45] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[46] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[47] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[48] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[49] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
[50] General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

Reaffirming that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem and the convening agency for addressing HIV and drug use, and HIV in prison settings, within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS division of labour, in close partnership with the World Health Organization and the secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and in collaboration with other co-sponsors of the Programme,

Recalling its resolution 56/6 of 15 March 2013 concerning intensifying the efforts related to HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, resolution 54/13 of 25 March 2011 on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users, and resolution 53/9 of 12 March 2010 on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Taking note of the report of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS entitled *Get on the Fast Track: the Life Cycle Approach to HIV*,[51] according to which the available data suggest that new HIV infections among people who inject drugs globally climbed from an estimated 114,000 in 2011 to 152,000 in 2015, resulting in a failure to achieve the target of reducing transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[52] in which Heads of State and Government pledged that no one would be left behind, and recalling also their commitment to ending, by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as to combating viral hepatitis and other communicable diseases, inter alia, among people who use drugs, including people who inject drugs,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles, through effective scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS at its thirty-ninth meeting, held from 6 to 8 December 2016, to encourage all co-sponsors, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to mitigate the impact of the budgetary shortfall through efficiencies and through renewed and innovative resource mobilization strategies, including by broadening the donor base, and to work towards greater accountability and clearer reporting that more effectively demonstrates the contribution of all co-sponsors, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Noting with concern that overall investments in the HIV/AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries have fallen since 2013 and that related spending by donor Governments declined by more than $1 billion in 2015, highlighting a downward trend in the availability of resources and funding for the global HIV/AIDS response, in particular for programmes targeting the prevention and treatment of HIV among people who use drugs,

1. *Urges* Member States, in the context of addressing and countering the world drug problem, to strengthen their domestic and global efforts, including through their health systems, to ensure continued political commitment to effectively addressing and countering HIV/AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular people who inject drugs, and to strive to achieve target 3.3 of the

[51] Geneva, 2016.
[52] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Sustainable Development Goals ("By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases"), and target 3.5, ("Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol"), and related targets;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV/AIDS and drug use and to HIV/AIDS in prisons, to continue to provide, through its HIV/AIDS Section, its leadership and guidance on those matters, in partnership with relevant United Nations and government partners and other relevant stakeholders, such as civil society, affected populations and the scientific community, as appropriate, and to continue to support Member States, upon their request, in their efforts to increase their capacity and mobilize resources, including national investment, for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment programmes;

3. *Urges* Member States and other donors to continue to provide bilateral and other funding for the global HIV/AIDS response, including to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and to strive to ensure that such funding contributes to addressing the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic among people who inject drugs, and HIV/AIDS in prison settings, in the spirit of the pledge made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to make extrabudgetary contributions to the HIV/AIDS work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to secure adequately financed, targeted and sustainable responses related to HIV and drug use, and HIV in prison settings, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage fully in the work and consultations of the Global Review Panel on the Future of the Joint Programme Model of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to make recommendations for a sustainable and fit-for-purpose Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by revising and updating the operating model with a focus on joint work, financing, accountability and governance;

6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to inform Member States, on a yearly basis, about the measures taken to prevent new HIV infections among people who use drugs, and to provide HIV treatment, care and support to people who use drugs, as well as in prison settings, and about necessary and available funding for relevant programmes and projects of the Office, including implementation of interventions contained in the *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, including the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen comprehensive and scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction, including in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, as appropriate, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 60/9

Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the threat posed by the illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the increasing sophistication of methods, routes and techniques of drug trafficking employed by drug traffickers and transnational criminal organizations, including the development of new psychoactive substances, methods of concealment and drug-related criminal activities, inter alia, by using the Internet, and noting the many challenges faced by the competent law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in their efforts to counter drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes,

Emphasizing the need to increase the level of knowledge of relevant national authorities with regard to illicit drug markets and drug-related criminal activities and to enhance their competence with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the countering of trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and of other drug-related crimes through monitoring, prevention, detection and prosecution, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Recognizing that education and training are among the basic prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies and their officials must carry out in order to address and counter the world drug problem and drug-related offences,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[53] Member States recognized the need to train law enforcement personnel to utilize the tools available in the international framework and stated that they should further develop and improve domestic and international training and awareness-raising efforts for law enforcement capacity-building, while ensuring the coordination of international training and awareness-raising efforts in order to avoid duplication,

Recalling also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[54] and in particular the operational recommendation on the promotion of training programmes for border control and law enforcement agencies at all levels in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering,

Recalling further that in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Heads of State and Government recommended that Member States, inter alia, mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes and develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific

[53] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[54] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem,

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[55] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, as well as the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct,[56] adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/61,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,[57] in which the General Assembly declared that States and, where applicable relevant governmental authorities, should ensure adequate training in human rights, and where appropriate, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, of law-enforcement officials,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, including resolution 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council urged relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing for the training of experts in various subjects related to addressing and countering the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on preventive measures and areas such as precursor control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including the outcome document of the thirtieth special session, in which Heads of State and Government recommended that Member States promote and strengthen the exchange of information and, as appropriate, drug-related criminal intelligence among law enforcement and border control agencies, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime multilateral portals and regional information centres and networks, and promote joint investigations and coordinate operations, in conformity with national legislation, and training programmes at all levels, in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions, in which it urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States with the capacity to do so to organize training for the law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in order to strengthen the capacities of those agencies to respond to drug-related threats, including those posed by synthetic drugs, and by the diversion of precursor chemicals,

Welcoming all relevant mechanisms and initiatives to enhance regional cooperation between law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies, including the development of regional and subregional capacities to prevent and counter illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals in, to and from the region, and highlighting the importance of further strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in this regard,

Recalling that in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Heads of State and Government recommended that Member States respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering, and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, by using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach,

[55] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.
[56] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.
[57] General Assembly resolution 66/137, annex.

1. *Calls upon* Member States to further strengthen their training for law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, including by enhancing training on knowledge and skills and implementing specialized training programmes on methodologies for countering illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking in drugs and preventing the diversion of precursors to illicit trade and other forms of drug-related crime that incorporate a human rights as well as a gender perspective into their curricula, and, where appropriate, to strengthen legislative frameworks in that area;

2. *Encourages* Member States to include in their training programmes measures to reinforce respect for the rule of law, including raising awareness among their law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials with regard to respecting the rights of all persons, without discrimination on any ground;

3. *Recommends* that Member States, within their national contexts, instruct their drug law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials regarding the standards set forth in the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[55] in their training and refresher courses and to make the Code or the standards of the Code available to law enforcement officials and competent authorities in their own languages;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, to jointly implement training programmes for competent law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in order to strengthen their capacity to identify, disrupt and dismantle criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the diversion of their precursors and other drug-related criminal activities, as identified in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist and participate in regional, interregional and international programmes to train law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in the areas of counter-narcotics and related anti-corruption activities;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, at their request, in the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in various subjects relating to addressing and countering the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on emerging challenges and threats, such as the proliferation of new psychoactive substances and drug-related criminal activities using the Internet, and in forensic science in the context of drug investigations, including the quality and capacity of drug analysis laboratories, as well as in dismantling illicit laboratories, with a view to maintaining the appropriate international level of training activities;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to periodically assess, at the request of Member States, the needs of those States with regard to the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, in order to better adapt existing training programmes to local conditions, bearing in mind that such training is often most efficiently implemented on a regional basis;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist in the application of innovative methods of training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, including through e-learning, and invites Member States to apply such methods in their relevant domestic training programmes on drug-related issues;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with other relevant regional, interregional and international organizations and Member States, to coordinate regional, interregional and international efforts relating to training in drug-related issues for law enforcement, border control and

other relevant officials, in order to avoid the duplication of functions and enhance the sustainability of training activities, including through assistance in the monitoring and evaluation of training outcomes, where appropriate;

10. *Urges* relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as appropriate, to provide financing and other support for the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in various subjects related to addressing and countering the world drug problem, including preventive measures, and areas such as precursor chemical control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, as well as countering money-laundering;

11. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to promote networking between institutions that develop and deliver training on countering illicit drug trafficking and other related offences and the sharing of best practices in the area of training;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening national institutions that develop and deliver training on countering illicit drug trafficking and other related offences;

13. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-second session;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Decision 60/1

Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

In response to the invitation contained in paragraph 97 of General Assembly resolution 71/211 of 19 December 2016, and mindful of the requests contained in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/10 of 15 March 2013 and the operational recommendation contained in paragraph 6 (c) of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[58] the Commission, at its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, decided:

(a) To examine how its subsidiary bodies can better contribute to the implementation of the outcome document;

(b) To inform its subsidiary bodies of the invitation contained in General Assembly resolution 71/211;

(c) To invite the subsidiary bodies to consider that invitation at their upcoming meetings and report back to the Commission in due course.

Decision 60/2

Inclusion of U-47700 in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include U-47700 in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

[58] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

Decision 60/3

Inclusion of butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 60/4

Inclusion of 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/5

Inclusion of ethylone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include ethylone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/6

Inclusion of pentedrone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include pentedrone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/7

Inclusion of ethylphenidate in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include ethylphenidate in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/8

Inclusion of MPA (methiopropamine) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include MPA (methiopropamine) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/9

Inclusion of MDMB-CHMICA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include MDMB-CHMICA in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/10

Inclusion of 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/11

Inclusion of XLR-11 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include XLR-11 in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

Decision 60/12

Inclusion of 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) in Table I of the 1988 Convention.

Decision 60/13

Inclusion of *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the 1988 Convention.

Chapter II

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

4. At its 4th meeting, on 14 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

> "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
>
> "(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
>
> "(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
>
> "(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions;
>
> "(c) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters."

5. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2017/2-E/CN.15/2017/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2017/3-E/CN.15/2017/3 and Add.1).

6. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Management. The representative of Spain, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also made an introductory statement.

7. Statements were made by the observers for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States).

8. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, Thailand, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, China, Pakistan and Norway.

9. The observers for the United Republic of Tanzania and Angola made statements.

10. A statement was made by the observer for Asociación Proyecto Hombre.

A. Deliberations

11. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC in enhancing the transparency and accountability of the Office and strengthening cooperation on programmatic, financial and other relevant issues between Member States and UNODC, and expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's efforts to provide useful and timely updates on its activities. Speakers expressed support for the extension of the mandate of the working group and appreciation to the Co-Chairs of that group for their work.

12. Several speakers reaffirmed the leading role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the United Nations organ with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and expressed support for the activities undertaken and the technical assistance provided by UNODC as the leading entity in the United Nations system for assisting Member States in countering and addressing the world drug problem.

13. Strong support was expressed for the work of the Office in developing and implementing its various programmes in follow-up to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, and for its efforts to expand targeted regional, country and global programmes addressing drug demand and supply. The Office should continue to seek synergies among its global, regional and national programmes and with partners to promote complementarity in efforts and strengthen the balanced, integrated and mutually reinforcing approach to the world drug problem.

14. Several speakers expressed concern regarding the financial situation of UNODC, in particular the decrease in general-purpose funding and the decrease in the provision of special-purpose funding in specific regions. Several speakers called for an increase in contributions, especially for general-purpose funding, in order to enable UNODC to continue to deliver activities to implement its core mandates and reduce financial risk. It was noted that UNODC should not become donor-driven. UNODC was encouraged to continue its fundraising efforts in close consultation with Member States and donors.

15. Support was expressed for improving and streamlining the UNODC full cost recovery funding model. Reference was made to the need to distribute programme support costs between headquarters and field offices on the basis of clear criteria and in an equitable manner. Reference was made to the tendency to allocate regular budget resources and general-purpose funding to functions performed at headquarters, while leaving field offices with more unpredictable resources, even though the work done by UNODC had its impact at the country level. UNODC was asked to provide full disclosure on the use of programme support costs and to evaluate and report on the impact of the funding model of full cost recovery on administrative practices, office viability and project delivery.

16. Reference was made to the introduction of Umoja as a means of improving the transparency and verifiability of project accounting. Concern was expressed that difficulties continued to be posed by the implementation of Umoja, and that those difficulties were affecting delivery of UNODC programmes, particularly in the field. UNODC was encouraged to continue its work on improving Umoja functionalities, donor reporting and training delivery. UNODC was also requested to provide full disclosure on the status of implementation of Umoja.

17. Several speakers expressed support for a culture of monitoring and evaluation and stressed the need for high-quality programme and project reporting based on monitoring data that would, in turn, allow for accountability and evaluation.

18. Several speakers made reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, underlining its complementarity with the outcomes of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016. They further welcomed the Office's efforts to align its projects and programmes with the Sustainable Development Goals in an effort to support Member States in achieving

those Goals at the global, regional and national levels, especially taking into consideration that the Sustainable Development Goals were all interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Appreciation was expressed for the work done by UNODC to report on global-level indicators and for its research publications. The Office was asked to continue to strengthen its communication with Member States and enhance transparency in that regard.

19. The strengthening of partnerships between UNODC and the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Criminal Police Organization, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was welcomed. Some speakers stressed the need to continue to coordinate a global response to global threats and to implement the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly. Underlining the need for global partnerships, speakers encouraged UNODC to continue to strengthen partnerships with Governments, regional entities, civil society organizations and United Nations entities so as to address together the health and human rights dimensions of the world drug problem.

20. It was noted that, while there had been some improvement in the gender balance among UNODC staff, much remained to be done regarding geographic representation, and both issues should be treated as equally essential pillars of the human resources policy of UNODC. It was noted that UNODC should continue to enhance its efforts to improve its recruitment policies and that special efforts should be made to recruit candidates from developing countries and from unrepresented and underrepresented countries. It was also noted that there were qualified professionals with technical capacities and practical experience among candidates from developing countries. At the same time, reference was made to the view that, in line with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, the paramount consideration in selecting candidates should be to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. UNODC was requested to continue to provide disaggregated data on the staff composition of the Office, in addition to information on its recruitment strategies.

21. Furthermore, support was expressed for the continued efforts of UNODC to enhance gender mainstreaming in its policies and programmes.

B. Action taken by the Commission

22. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Norway, Spain and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/3.)

23. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft decision (E/CN.7/2017/L.4/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Norway, Spain and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.)

Chapter III

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

24. At its 4th meeting, on 14 March 2017, and at its 5th and 6th meetings, on 15 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
>
> "(a) Demand reduction and related measures;
>
> "(b) Supply reduction and related measures;
>
> "(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation."

25. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2017/2-E/CN.15/2017/2);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2017/4);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2017/5);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/CN.7/2017/7);

(e) Report of the Secretariat on strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative (E/CN.7/2017/9 and Add.1).

26. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Operations, the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch, the Chief of the Implementation Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Chief of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit and the Paris Pact Coordinator of UNODC.

27. Audiovisual presentations were made by representatives of the scientific community. A statement was made by representatives of the UNODC Youth Forum.

28. Statements were made by the observer for Malta (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), the observer for the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States), the observer for Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council) and the representative of Belarus (on behalf of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization).

29. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, the Sudan, Qatar, Kenya, Canada, Thailand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Israel, India, China, Nigeria and Indonesia.

30. Statements were also made by the observers for Slovenia, Oman, Tunisia, Iraq, Armenia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, Serbia, Algeria, Morocco, Portugal and Djibouti.

31. The observer for WHO made a statement. The observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta also made a statement. Statements were made by the observers for the International Drug Policy Consortium, the Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, Intercambios Civil Association and the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations.

A. Deliberations

32. Several speakers reaffirmed their countries' commitment to the three international drug control conventions, which, in their view, constituted the cornerstone and the international legal foundation for international drug policy and control. Speakers also reaffirmed their commitment to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, which provided a road map for the implementation of goals and objectives in addressing the world drug problem.

33. Several speakers stressed that the special session and its outcome document, with its seven-pillar structure, represented a milestone and a progressive step forward in international drug policy, and expressed commitment to continuing to address the world drug problem in a balanced, integrated and comprehensive manner, including by strengthening international cooperation on the basis of common and shared responsibility. A number of speakers stressed the importance of achieving a society free of drug abuse. It was noted by a number of speakers that the world drug problem should be addressed in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

34. Reference was made by some speakers to the need to extend the deadline beyond 2019, which had been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for Member States to achieve the goals and objectives set out therein. Reference was made to the remaining challenges and obstacles with regard to implementing those goals and objectives, and UNODC was called upon to assist States in that regard by providing technical assistance and capacity-building.

35. Several speakers reaffirmed the leading role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the United Nations organ with prime responsibility for drug-related matters and the role of UNODC as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem. UNODC was encouraged to continue to mobilize resources and promote technical assistance and support to developing and transit States, upon request.

1. Demand reduction and related measures

36. Several speakers reported on initiatives to improve both the coverage and the quality of drug use prevention and treatment, often with reference to standards published by UNODC and WHO on those issues, as well as to human rights and scientific evidence.

37. Efforts to enhance cooperation among health, education, law enforcement and other stakeholders in implementing demand reduction and other measures were mentioned. Ongoing efforts to train relevant service providers and to evaluate current strategies were mentioned. Other speakers referred to overdose prevention measures and efforts taken at the national level to provide treatment as an alternative to imprisonment for people with drug use disorders. Prevention activities mentioned by speakers were based on education, family and sports. The importance of both pharmacological and psychosocial treatment services and of providing gender-sensitive services was underscored.

38. A number of speakers referred to the implementation of harm reduction interventions as part of comprehensive, evidence-based public health measures in their countries to effectively reduce the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne infections among people who used drugs. At the same time, it was noted that, while harm reduction measures were important and effective under certain conditions, such measures should be promoted with due consideration for the social and cultural situation in each country. The importance of mainstreaming gender responsiveness was stressed, including in prisons, as was close coordination and collaboration between criminal justice, health, social and other sectors and with civil society for the delivery of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who used drugs.

39. The need for evidence-based policies and programmes was noted by a number of speakers. In that context, improving the quality and availability of information on drug use and health consequences was emphasized.

40. The need to promote international cooperation and technical assistance to build the capacity of experts in countries in different areas of demand reduction was emphasized.

2. Supply reduction and related measures

41. Several speakers expressed the commitment of their Governments to developing balanced national strategies for addressing and countering the world drug problem and working towards the implementation of the operational recommendations of the outcome document of the special session. It was noted that drug trafficking and its associated challenges remained a significant threat to security, health and the socioeconomic security of many countries. Serious concern was expressed by a number of speakers regarding the increasing link between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime.

42. There was a call by a number of speakers for improved cooperation between national authorities and international organizations. It was noted that regional forums and initiatives such as the Paris Pact initiative, the "Safe Mekong" operation, Operation Channel, the "Safe Waterway" operation and others provided valuable opportunities for authorities to meet, exchange information and work together to counter drug trafficking. Increased collaboration between the health and justice sectors, closer cooperation between prosecutors and the posting of law enforcement liaison officers were encouraged.

43. The need was emphasized for real-time exchange of information on trafficking offences with a view to ensuring the implementation of successful countermeasures. It was noted that the establishment of specialist units focusing on drug-related crime, firearms and forensics enhanced the effectiveness of national approaches. Joint operations, capacity-building, the use of special investigative techniques and specialized training were mentioned as important elements in countering drug trafficking. It was also noted that efforts to address the misuse of the Internet for the purpose of drug trafficking should be strengthened and that technical assistance, including capacity-building, should be provided to States in that regard.

44. Reference was made by a number of speakers to the continued manufacture and proliferation of new psychoactive substances, which posed significant challenges to the international community, as well as to the need to rapidly respond to that issue, including by enhancing the exchange of information and international cooperation. States were encouraged to provide information on new psychoactive substances to the UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

45. A number of speakers highlighted the need to maintain strict controls over precursor chemicals in order to prevent their diversion. The participation by national authorities in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism and in intelligence-sharing and investigations was encouraged, as was the development of public-private partnerships with the chemical industry.

46. Several speakers expressed their countries' commitment to implementing the relevant recommendations of the outcome document, highlighted the robust nature of the section on alternative development therein and reiterated the outcome document's importance as a guide for collective action to address the world drug problem. The significant contribution of alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals was noted.

47. Several speakers emphasized the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and noted successes resulting from regional and interregional cooperation in the field of alternative development. Many speakers stressed the importance of community-based solutions to achieving a sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation.

48. The need for increased donor funding for alternative development projects was emphasized. Reference was made to the Office's commitment and support with regard to field-based interventions, and UNODC was called upon to continue mobilizing financial support and providing technical assistance for alternative development initiatives.

3. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

49. Several speakers mentioned the importance of taking measures to counter money-laundering in order to address drug trafficking. It was noted that a balanced approach should be taken to combating drug trafficking, which included the improvement of legal, regulatory, institutional and operational frameworks to combat money-laundering in accordance with international conventions and national legislation.

50. Reference was made to the countering of money-laundering in order to secure sea, air and land borders from the threats posed by transnational organized crime.

51. A number of speakers stressed the importance of building the capacity of States to counter money-laundering. The importance of international cooperation to combat money-laundering, including successful cooperation with UNODC within the framework of the "networking the networks" initiative, was reiterated by several speakers. Other speakers referred to the positive impact that the efforts undertaken by their countries to counter money-laundering had had on disrupting the illicit financial flows derived from the drug trade.

B. Action taken by the Commission

52. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.2/Rev.1) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Pakistan expressed satisfaction with the adoption by the Commission at its sixtieth anniversary session of a new, comprehensive resolution on the States most affected by the transit of drugs. He also expressed hope that that resolution would inspire concrete international support for the most affected transit States and that it would translate into enhanced capacity-building assistance for such States and active follow-up by the Secretariat.

53. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2017/L.5/Rev.1) sponsored by Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia,

El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution.)

54. Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/2017/L.2/Rev.1 and upon the recommendation of the revised draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/2017/L.5/Rev.1, the observer for Armenia stated that her delegation had joined the consensus on the resolution in view of her country's strong belief that addressing and countering the world drug problem required the active and continued involvement of all Governments and all parts of society. She expressed her country's deep regret that the resolutions had failed to fully and properly reflect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The observer for Armenia also reaffirmed her country's determination to contribute to strengthening international and regional cooperation in combating the global scourge of illicit drugs, as outlined in the resolution, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in the Charter.

55. Also at that meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.11/Rev.1) sponsored by Andorra, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/7.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Belarus expressed appreciation to all the delegations that had expressed an interest in the draft and had contributed to its improvement and adoption.

56. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.12/Rev.1), as orally amended, sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Norway, Switzerland, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/8.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the United States made a statement. Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Norway noted that its adoption demonstrated the concern of many regarding the need to increase funding for HIV-related work among people who use drugs and in prison settings. She expressed hope that that resolution would lead to increased funding for this important area of work.

57. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.13/Rev.1) sponsored by Belarus, China, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Japan, Kenya, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Togo, and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/9.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that a creative approach made it possible to resolve the most complex issues and that, in the light of the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, the adoption and practical implementation of the resolution would be a major contribution to countering the world drug problem.

Chapter IV

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session

58. At its 6th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 15, 16 and 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session".

59. For its consideration the Commission had before it the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem" (General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex), and conference room papers containing remarks made by the post-special session facilitator of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning thematic discussions about matters related to the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.12 and E/CN.7/2017/CRP.1).

60. Statements were made by the Chair of the Commission and by the facilitator.

61. Statements were made by the observer for Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), by the observer for Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council) and by the observer for the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States).

62. Statements were also made by the representatives of South Africa, the Sudan, Kenya, Ecuador, Thailand, the United States, Belgium, China, Colombia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

63. Statements were further made by the observers for Zambia, Finland, Portugal, Azerbaijan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Switzerland, Algeria, Uruguay and Oman.

64. A statement was made by the observer for the State of Palestine. The observers for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, WHO, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Statements were also made by the observers for the International Harm Reduction Association, the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations and IOGT International.

A. Deliberations

65. Many speakers welcomed the adoption of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly and noted that it represented a milestone in the international debate on the world drug problem, and reiterated their commitment to implementing the more than 100 operational recommendations in the seven thematic chapters contained in it.

66. A large number of speakers reaffirmed the leading role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the central policymaking body in the United Nations system for drug-related matters in discussing all aspects of the world drug problem. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the work of UNODC as the leading entity in the United Nations system for assisting Member States in addressing and countering the

world drug problem, and highlighted the important role played by WHO, INCB and other relevant United Nations entities in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

67. Many speakers commended the Commission for its thorough follow-up to the special session, based on the principles of comprehensiveness and inclusiveness, with all seven thematic areas being dealt with equally. Several speakers made reference to the thematic discussions the Commission had held during its intersessional meetings, in October 2016 and in January 2017, in which it had focused on the sharing of experiences, lessons learned and concrete activities with a view to supporting the implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session. Several speakers also commended the Commission for its inclusive approach and welcomed the active participation not only of UNODC, but also of other relevant United Nations entities including WHO, INCB, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as of international and regional organizations and civil society, including through video messages, in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs follow-up to the special session. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the leadership given and efforts undertaken by the facilitator, who supported the Commission in the implementation of the operational recommendations.

68. Several speakers highlighted the importance of addressing and countering the world drug problem in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Many speakers reiterated their commitment to the effective implementation of the three international drug control conventions, with several speakers underscoring that those constituted the cornerstone of the international drug control system. Several speakers further highlighted that the fundamental goal of the three international drug control conventions was to ensure the health, safety and well-being of all humanity.

69. Some speakers reiterated that the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly were complementary and mutually reinforcing. They highlighted that the outcome document was an important step in implementing the targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. Other speakers underlined the importance of focusing, in particular, on the implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document, which represented the most recent consensus on addressing and countering the world drug problem, including beyond 2019, the target date established in the Political Declaration.

70. Numerous speakers stressed that the world drug problem remained a major and complex challenge for the international community and required an evidence-based, balanced, integrated and comprehensive approach based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, with human beings at the centre of policies and programmes. Some speakers reiterated their commitment to actively promoting a society free of drug abuse and expressed their concern regarding the legalization of certain substances in some regions of the world as being contrary to the spirit of the three international drug control conventions. Some speakers noted that there was no one-size-fits-all solution, and that the international drug control conventions allowed for sufficient flexibility to accommodate different national and regional approaches, taking into consideration national priorities and needs. Several speakers reaffirmed their strong opposition to the use of the death penalty in all circumstances, including for drug-related offences, and called for a moratorium. Other speakers stressed the importance of fully respecting the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

71. Many speakers highlighted the importance of targeted prevention through, inter alia, education, training, awareness-raising and capacity-building, focusing on the implementation of effective, practical and targeted measures and policies, in particular for the most vulnerable members of society, including women,

children and youth. Many speakers underlined the importance of ensuring non-discriminatory access to prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes, including community-based programmes, for recovery and social reintegration of individuals with substance use disorders and of promoting policies addressing public health concerns. Some speakers further highlighted the importance of advocating the use of internationally recognized standards, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.

72. Several speakers highlighted the need to treat a complex health disorder following a multidisciplinary approach based on involvement and cooperation at all levels. Many speakers further underlined that measures aimed at minimizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse needed to be part of a structured, comprehensive package of measures that included prevention, early intervention, treatment, social reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery measures, including to prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use. Some speakers reiterated the importance of ending, by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as of combating viral hepatitis and other communicable diseases, inter alia, among people who use drugs, including among people who inject drugs, and highlighted the importance of closely collaborating with UNAIDS in that regard.

73. The inclusion of a dedicated chapter on the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion, trafficking and abuse, was welcomed by many speakers. Several speakers underlined their commitment to promoting domestic legislation, regulatory and administrative mechanisms, and procedures to support the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering. Several speakers emphasized the importance of increased international cooperation and of providing capacity-building, technical assistance and targeted training for health professionals and competent national authorities.

74. Several speakers underlined the importance of strengthening the prevention of drug-related crime and joint efforts to counter the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including border control, capacity-building, the sharing of information and intelligence, and national, regional and international responses to address links between drug trafficking, corruption, money-laundering and, in some cases, terrorism, and other forms of organized crime. Some delegations highlighted the need for the Commission to address the challenges faced in particular by transit countries.

75. Several speakers emphasized the importance of implementing the operational recommendations on proportionate and effective policies on and responses to drug-related offences, including alternatives to incarceration, focusing on treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration, for drug-related offences in appropriate cases of a minor nature.

76. Some speakers highlighted the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug policies and programmes, including through enhancing the knowledge of policymakers and the capacity of national authorities.

77. Many speakers highlighted the importance of promoting enhanced data collection and information-sharing, including through the use of early warning systems, and of ensuring an informed and timely response to, in particular, existing and emerging challenges, such as new psychoactive substances. In that regard, several speakers underlined the importance of enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies and of the capacity and effectiveness of national laboratories, and of promoting cross-border cooperation and information-sharing to prevent abuse and diversion. Some speakers further stressed the need to devote attention to the growing challenge of non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals, in particular in the form of opioid overdoses.

78. Some speakers underlined the importance of comprehensive monitoring tools and mechanisms, as well as drugs indicators, to measure the effectiveness of policies with a view to the implementation of the operational recommendations as well as in the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, the importance of capacity-building relating to data collection to Member States was highlighted.

79. Some speakers highlighted the challenges and opportunities related to the use of the Internet for licit and illicit drug-related activities, as well as the need for specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance, including financial assistance, training, capacity-building and the provision of equipment and sharing of technological know-how.

80. Many speakers emphasized the importance of having the Commission and UNODC, in their respective leading roles, closely cooperate and collaborate with all relevant United Nations entities, other international organizations and civil society. Several speakers highlighted the signing of the memorandum of understanding between UNODC and WHO as a welcome initiative in support of, among other things, the implementation of the operational recommendations set out in the outcome document of the special session and the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Some speakers stressed the importance of linking the cooperative efforts of the Commission with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They referred to the contribution made by the Commission to the global follow-up and to its support to the thematic review of the progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

81. Several delegations underlined the need for the Commission to consider promoting the enhancement of specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance to support Member States, including transit countries, upon their request and based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, in effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem. In addition, some speakers highlighted the need to continue, including through the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, the regular exchange of information, good practices and lessons learned at all levels to effectively implement a balanced approach to addressing the world drug problem.

82. Many speakers expressed support for the inclusion of alternative development strategies in national drug control policies, focusing on a broader development perspective. They also expressed support for the promotion of a holistic approach to alternative development to alleviate poverty and strengthen the rule of law through a comprehensive and balanced package of interventions aimed at strengthening sustainable crop control strategies. Some speakers underscored the importance of taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing sustainable crop control strategies. They highlighted the importance of advancing sustainable alternative development initiatives in rural and urban areas and of promoting viable economic alternatives for communities affected by illicit drug-related activities.

B. Action taken by the Commission

83. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.6/Rev.1) sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Israel, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/4.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom

noted that the resolution would greatly strengthen joint efforts to address the adverse health consequences of new psychoactive substances. He also expressed appreciation to the members of the International Action Group on New Psychoactive Substances, many of which had jointly produced a report on some of the steps being taken to implement the ambitious, concrete recommendations on new psychoactive substances set out in the outcome document of the special session (see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website).

84. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.7/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, El Salvador, Israel, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Norway, the Philippines, Togo and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/5.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.)

85. Also at its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Australia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Norway, Paraguay, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 60/6.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.)

Chapter V

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019

86. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled "Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019".

87. A statement was made by the observer for Malta (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine).

88. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Norway, the United States and Colombia.

A. Deliberations

89. Support was expressed for holding a high-level segment during the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019. Several speakers noted that they did not support another negotiation process on a new political document when so much of what had been agreed upon was yet to be put into practice.

90. Several speakers noted that they were determined to secure the progress achieved since the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the Joint Ministerial Statement by ensuring the broad implementation of the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly and, if possible, to seek further progress in key areas beyond the consensus reached at the special session.

91. Those speakers also noted that it was essential for the Commission, as the main policymaking body within the United Nations for drug-related matters, to promote and monitor, on the basis of evidence, the broad implementation of the operational recommendations contained in that outcome document, and to advocate the development of mechanisms to gather relevant data with a view to monitoring progress achieved. In that regard, reference was made to the need to collect better and more reliable data and to move towards viewing international drug policy in a more holistic manner.

92. Those same speakers mentioned that the Commission should be assisted and should benefit from the contributions made by the competent United Nations entities, by intergovernmental and regional organizations, by the scientific community and by civil society in the implementation of the outcome document, the aim of which was to be inclusive. The speakers were fully cognizant of the added burden of responsibility that the Commission had taken on, given that the relevant operational recommendations needed to be implemented and adequate human and financial resources were required for that purpose and, in that regard, called for a cost-efficient and transparent process.

93. One speaker noted that the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the special session formed an integral whole, that they were complementary and mutually reinforcing and that they constituted an international consensus on the drug problem, and that it should be fully implemented. The current world drug situation indicated that the goals set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action were far from being achieved and that it was therefore the common responsibility of all Member States to accelerate the implementation of the Plan of Action and to continue to promote the implementation of the Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the

special session. Another speaker highlighted the importance of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to the world drug problem.

94. Several speakers expressed support for further strengthening, if and when appropriate, the link between the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was noted that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem were complementary and mutually reinforcing.

B. Action taken by the Commission

95. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2017/L.9/Rev.1), as orally amended, submitted by the Chair on behalf of the Commission. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, resolution 60/1.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2017/CRP.6, available on the UNODC website.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Colombia (also speaking on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay) congratulated the Chair of the Commission for her leadership in negotiating the resolution, which lay the basis for the joint work towards the sixty-second session of the Commission, put on record that the outcome document of the special session had introduced substantial changes in the way the world drug problem was addressed, and that it had prevailed as the expression of the most recent high-level consensus, leading the way for the deliberations up to 2019 and beyond.

Chapter VI

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

96. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 16 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 8, which read as follows:

"Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

"(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

"(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

"(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

"(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

"(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties."

97. For its consideration of item 8, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances: proposed scheduling recommendations by the World Health Organization (E/CN.7/2017/8 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/CN.7/2017/10);

(c) *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016* (E/INCB/2016/1);

(d) *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/2016/4);

(e) *Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties* (ST/NAR.3/2016/1);

(f) Conference room paper submitted by Egypt on strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol (E/CN.7/2017/CRP.4).

98. Introductory statements were made by the President of INCB and the Chief of the Laboratory and Scientific Section of UNODC. An audiovisual presentation was made by a representative of the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch of UNODC. The observer for WHO made introductory statements as well.

99. Statements were made by the observer for Malta on behalf of the European Union and its member States. A statement was also made by the observer for Malta on behalf of the European Union and its member States and Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Iceland, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

100. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the Sudan, Argentina, China, Brazil, the United Kingdom, India, Japan, Norway, El Salvador and the Republic of Korea.

101. Statements were made by the observers for Egypt, Denmark, Portugal, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Romania.

102. Statements were also made by the observers for Corporación Acción Técnica Social and the International Drug Policy Consortium.

A. Deliberations

1. Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations

103. A number of speakers welcomed the work of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, with the support of UNODC, and called on WHO to strengthen the prioritization of the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances for international control. It was proposed that WHO strengthen coordination with the Commission in order to better fulfil the functions provided for in the international drug control treaties and that the two bodies actively support States in achieving the objectives of those treaties. An appeal was made for the Expert Committee to take full account of the information provided by States and consider the issue of substance control in a comprehensive and balanced manner.

104. The importance was highlighted of Member States providing necessary data to WHO to assist it in its work to conduct evidence-based reviews, as well as to UNODC. Support was expressed for the inclusion of health harm data into the UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances. In that regard, Member States were called upon to support UNODC in establishing a regular flow of health harm data to complement existing data submissions.

105. The importance of implementing timely, scientific evidence-based regulatory measures to address the challenge of new psychoactive substances, in line with the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, was highlighted. Reference was made to the adoption by some countries of a generic system for the scheduling of controlled substances, which could be used alongside the approach of scheduling individual substances. Reference was also made to the important role of the UNODC global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme and the importance, in the implementation of the scheduling decisions, of being able to identify and detect new psychoactive substances. Several speakers mentioned challenges posed by the increasing emergence of new psychoactive substances in their countries and provided details about recent changes in national legislation that have been implemented to address the challenges of new psychoactive substances.

106. One speaker noted that his country was in the process of finalizing notifications to the Secretary-General for hydriodic acid, *alpha*-phenylacetoacetamide (APAA) and PMK glycidate to be placed in the tables of the 1988 Convention in view of the risks posed by their diversion into illicit drug manufacturing.

107. Another speaker noted that in recent years, the abuse, illicit manufacturing and trafficking in ketamine had risen to alarming levels in some regions, especially Asia, causing harm to health and social stability. He noted that his country continued to pay attention to proposals in relation to the international control of ketamine and that it would continue its exchanges and cooperation with relevant international organizations and concerned countries in collecting and consolidating information on the abuse of ketamine.

108. Reference was made to tramadol, a synthetic opioid medication not under international control, which was used to treat moderate to severe pain, but which, in overdoses, caused arrhythmia, cramps and coma. Reference was also made to the annual report of INCB for 2012, in which the Board expressed its concern at the growing abuse of tramadol in some African countries and the increase in trafficking in tramadol preparations to Africa. One speaker invited INCB, WHO and UNODC to gather additional information and data on the abuse of tramadol and to report regularly on this matter at future sessions of the Commission.

2. Changes in the scope of control of substances

(a) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place U-47700 in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

109. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that U-47700 (3,4-dichloro-*N*-(2-dimethylamino-cyclohexyl)-*N*-methyl-benzamide) was a compound liable to similar abuse and with ill effects similar to those for controlled opioids, such as morphine and AH-7921, that were included in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Clinical case reports indicated that it produced the typical signs of opioid intoxication, such as pinpoint pupils, respiratory depression and loss of consciousness poteatially leading to coma. It had no recorded therapeutic use, and its use had resulted in more than 15 confirmed fatalities. U-47700 was aggressively marketed on the Internet, often as a substitute for heroin or oxycodone or for use in combination with other drugs. There had been seizures of U-47700 in several countries in different regions, and a number of countries had placed U-47700 under national control. The Expert Committee considered that there was sufficient evidence that the drug was being abused or was likely to be abused so as to constitute a public health and social problem, therefore warranting the placement of U-47700 under international control in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention.

(b) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

110. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that butyrfentanyl (*N*-phenyl-*N*-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]butanamide) was a compound liable to similar abuse and with ill effects similar to those for controlled opioids, such as morphine and fentanyl, that were included in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention. Butyrfentanyl could be easily converted into fentanyl itself or other fentanyls. It had no recorded therapeutic use and had been associated with more than 40 fatal and non-fatal intoxication cases. Case studies reported the typical signs of opioid intoxication such as pinpoint pupils, respiratory depression and loss of consciousness potentially leading to coma. Dependence potential had been demonstrated through scientific research in animal models. Butyrfentanyl was actively sold through websites and had been seized in a large number of countries. Current estimates of use were likely underestimates because butyrfentanyl was not included in most drug screens. The Expert Committee considered that there was sufficient evidence that butyrfentanyl was being abused or was likely to be abused so as to constitute a public health and social problem, therefore warranting its placement under international control in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention.

(c) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

111. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that a critical review report on 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) had been under surveillance by WHO since 2014. 4-MEC had a homologue, mephedrone, which was listed as a Schedule II substance under the 1971 Convention and had no recorded therapeutic use. Negative effects from reports of 4-MEC use included nausea, vomiting, heart

palpitations, impaired vision and headache. User reports suggested that 4-MEC produced amphetamine-like effects, including euphoria. Scientific research in animal models suggested that 4-MEC may have abuse potential similar to controlled psychostimulants, such as methamphetamine and cocaine. 4-MEC had been detected across the globe and is available for purchase via the Internet. A number of countries in different regions had placed 4-MEC under control. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of 4-MEC was substantial and that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those of substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that 4-MEC should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(d) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place ethylone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

112. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that ethylone (1-(2*H*-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)propan-1-one) could be considered a slight chemical modification of methylone, which was listed as a Schedule II substance under the 1971 Convention and had no recorded therapeutic use. Scientific research in animal models had demonstrated that ethylone could serve as a substitute for methamphetamine and cocaine. Reported clinical effects included impaired driving, involuntary muscle movements and elevated heart rate and blood pressure. Its use has been associated with more than eight fatalities. Seizures of ethylone, or its detection in biosamples, had occurred in several countries and regions. Ethylone was aggressively marketed on the Internet, and several countries in different regions had imposed regulatory controls over ethylone. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of ethylone was substantial and recognized that it had similar abuse and similar ill-effects as substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that ethylone should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(e) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place pentedrone, in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

113. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that pentedrone (2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpentan-1-one) belonged to the class of cathinones, many of which were controlled under the 1971 Convention, and that it had no recorded therapeutic use. Scientific research in animal models indicated that pentedrone was likely to have an abuse liability similar to methamphetamine and cocaine. Reported clinical adverse effects included impaired consciousness, tachycardia, vertigo, hallucinations and high body temperature. Users of pentedrone reported stimulating effects similar to those for methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), including euphoria. Pentedrone had been associated with several cases of driving under the influence of drugs, although typically accompanied by other drugs. Non-fatal intoxications had also been reported for pentedrone alone. Pentedrone had been associated with at least six fatalities, although other drugs were present in each case. Pentedrone had also been detected in commercial products or biosamples in numerous countries. Several countries in different regions had brought pentedrone under national control. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of pentedrone was substantial. It recognized that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those for substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that pentedrone should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(f) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place ethylphenidate in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

114. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that ethylphenidate (ethyl phenyl(piperidin-2-yl)acetate was a structural analogue of methylphenidate, a Schedule II substance under the 1971 Convention. Ethylphenidate could be easily converted into methylphenidate and vice versa and it had no recorded therapeutic use. Ethylphenidate demonstrated clinical effects typical of amphetamine-like stimulants, including tachycardia, hypertension, palpitations, anxiety, agitation, paranoia and tremor. Ethylphenidate use had been associated with more than 25 fatalities, and, in one case, ethylphenidate alone was the sole drug detected. Users on Internet forums reported tolerance to some of its effects, leading to use of higher doses; they also described a strong urge to re-dose. Ethylphenidate was sold through the Internet and discussed on drug user websites and had been identified in confiscated material. It was under control in several countries in different regions. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of ethylphenidate was substantial and recognized that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those of substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that ethylphenidate should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(g) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place MPA (methiopropamine) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

115. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that methiopropamine (*N*-methyl-1-(thiophen-2-yl)propan-2-amine) was an analogue of methamphetamine and that it had no recorded therapeutic use. Reported adverse effects, following administration, were tachycardia, anxiety, panic attacks, and hallucinations, which were effects similar to those of methamphetamine. Methiopropamine had contributed to at least 14 fatalities, including 1 death thought to be related solely to methiopropamine use. Methiopropamine was available for purchase via the Internet. Methiopropamine abuse had been reported in many countries in different regions, and it was a controlled substance in a number of countries in different regions. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of methiopropamine was substantial and recognized that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those for substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that methiopropamine should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(h) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place MDMB-CHMICA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

116. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that MDMB-CHMICA (methyl *N*-{[1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl]carbonyl}-3-methyl-L-valinate) belonged to the group of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and it had no recorded therapeutic use. It had been reported that MDMB-CHMICA could induce acute toxicity and serious adverse events including nausea, confusion, hallucinations, loss of consciousness and seizures. MDMB-CHMICA had been associated with 53 analytically confirmed cases of serious adverse events in Europe and at least 28 fatalities. MDMB-CHMICA use had been implicated in cases of driving under the influence of drugs and of violent public behaviour. Withdrawal-like symptoms following cessation of MDMB-CHMICA use had been reported; those symptoms included depressed mood, nausea and abdominal pain. MDMB-CHMICA was easily purchased on the Internet. A number of countries in different regions had placed MDMB-CHMICA under some level of national control. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of MDMB-CHMICA is substantial. It recognized

that it has similar abuse and similar ill-effects as substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that MDMB-CHMICA should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(i) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

117. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that 5F-APINACA was a synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist, which had no recorded therapeutic use. There had been a number of non-fatal intoxications in several countries. Adverse effects included agitation, tachycardia, hypertension and chest pain. There had been reports of driving under the influence of drugs in which 5F-APINACA was detected. Users reported acute physical withdrawal symptoms when attempting to reduce use, including chest pain, tachycardia, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Those withdrawal symptoms were resolved by resuming use of 5F-APINACA. 5F-APINACA was sold on the Internet and had been detected in seized products in several countries in different regions. A number of countries had placed 5F-APINACA under national control. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of 5F-APINACA was substantial and recognized that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those for substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that 5F-APINACA should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(j) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place XLR-11 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

118. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that XLR-11 ([1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl](2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone) was a synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist with no recognized therapeutic use. Animal models suggested that XLR-11 was likely to have abuse potential similar to that of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Adverse effects associated with XLR-11 use include nausea, vomiting, back and abdominal pain, and tremors. Of particular concern was the reported association of XLR-11 use with acute kidney injury. The use of XLR-11 had been confirmed in cases of driving under the influence of drugs and in two fatalities. It had also been encountered in medical seizures in several countries. XLR-11 is under national control in a number of countries in different regions. The Expert Committee considered that the degree of risk to public health and society associated with the abuse of XLR-11 was substantial and recognized that it had similar abuse and ill effects similar to those for substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Committee therefore considered that XLR-11 should be placed under international control in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(k) Consideration of inclusion of 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) and *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

119. The President of INCB stated that the Board had the responsibility under article 12 of the 1988 Convention to assess chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs in order to determine whether they should be placed under international control. In the discharge of its mandate, the Board submitted to the Commission a recommendation to place two fentanyl precursors — 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) and *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) — in Table I of the 1988 Convention. The President informed the Commission of the considerations in connection with the Board's recommendation, which are provided below.

120. The substances, which INCB had recommended for scheduling, were chemical precursors used to produce fentanyl and some of its analogues. Fentanyl and acetyl fentanyl were included in Schedule I and Schedule IV of the 1961

Convention. Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues were very potent narcotic drugs, typically 10 to 100 times stronger than heroin. The high potency of the end products had resulted not only in overdose deaths of users, but also the inadvertent exposure of law enforcement personnel and other personnel along the illicit distribution chain. Many of the fentanyl-related public health and social problems in North America and elsewhere were the result of illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl analogues and not fentanyl diverted from legitimate sources.

121. The President of the Board informed the Commission that ANPP was an immediate precursor of fentanyl, acetyl fentanyl and a limited number of fentanyl analogues not currently under international control. NPP was a precursor of ANPP and could therefore be converted into the same fentanyls as could ANPP. It could also be directly converted into additional fentanyl analogues, which may or may not currently be under international control. As a result of the high potency of the fentanyl-type end products, small amounts of NPP and ANPP (in the kilogram range) were sufficient to manufacture millions of doses of these end products (fentanyls).

122. The President noted that, in making its assessment, the Board had also taken into account the extent, importance and diversity of the licit use of ANPP and NPP, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention. The Board found that:

(a) Legitimate manufacture and uses of ANPP and NPP were limited in terms of both the number of Governments reporting such activities and the range of such uses. Use of both substances is limited to the legitimate manufacture of fentanyl and some fentanyl analogues and the use of small amounts for research, development and quality control purposes;

(b) Trade in ANPP and NPP for legitimate commercial purposes was limited to a small number of countries, commercial operators and transactions;

(c) The pharmaceutical industry using ANPP and NPP largely operated in the already regulated environment of legitimate manufacture of fentanyl.

123. In the light of the aforementioned considerations, the Board recommended including ANPP and NPP in Table I of the 1988 Convention. The Board was of the view that the proposed controls would have no adverse effect on the availability of NPP and ANPP for any recognized legitimate uses. The inclusion of those substances in Table I would provide Governments with the possibility of requesting and making mandatory the sending of pre-export notifications as a means of monitoring shipments entering their territory.

124. The President of the Board also stated that including chemicals in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention did not mean that those chemicals were prohibited or no longer available for legitimate uses. Scheduling just provided a framework for international cooperation to prevent the diversion of those chemicals from licit into illicit channels.

5. International Narcotics Control Board

125. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of INCB, for the release of its annual report for 2016 and for the emphasis on the need to better integrate a gender perspective in the development of drug control policies. The importance of the mandate of the Board in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions was stressed.

126. A number speakers expressed support for the focus of the report on the issue of proportionality and condemnations of extrajudicial killings and for the renewed call on States that imposed the death penalty to consider abolishing it for drug-related offences. One speaker stated that his country took note of the guidance related to the death penalty contained in the report and that, in the framework of the international drug control treaties and relevant international law, States had the right to formulate their national legislation and policies, including criminal justice policies, in the light of their national circumstances. The speaker also expressed the hope that INCB

would strictly abide by its mandate of monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties.

127. A number of speakers noted that the use of cannabis for non-medical purposes, as it was being permitted by the Governments of a few countries, was contrary to one of the fundamental obligations under the 1961 Convention which admitted no exception. A number of speakers noted that this was a matter that required close attention, and in this context it was also noted that it was up to States parties to determine how to respond to non-compliance with fundamental aspects of their treaty obligations. It was further noted that medical cannabis programmes were permissible under the 1961 Convention, which laid down specific conditions for their operation, and that the medical use of controlled substances should be supported by medical evidence of their therapeutic value and effectiveness.

128. Several speakers expressed concern regarding the rapid spread of and the threat posed by new psychoactive substances and the increasing diversion of precursor chemicals from national distribution channels, as opposed to international trade, where control mechanisms had proved highly effective. States parties were encouraged to cooperate more closely to address the issue of new psychoactive substances.

129. A number of speakers welcomed the statement of the Board on the conditions that must be met in order for the operation of "drug consumption rooms" to be consistent with the international drug conventions, namely, that the ultimate objective of those measures was to reduce the adverse consequences of drug abuse through treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration measures without condoning or increasing drug abuse or encouraging drug trafficking. It was noted that such facilities must be operated within a framework that offered treatment and rehabilitation services as well as social reintegration measures, either directly or by active referral for access, and must not be a substitute for demand reduction programmes, in particular prevention and treatment activities.

4. International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion

130. Reference was made to the work carried out by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC, WHO and INCB in ensuring the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion. Concern was expressed regarding the global disparity in this regard, and all Member States were encouraged to implement relevant policies to address it. A number of speakers described the specific measures taken in their countries to address this issue.

131. One speaker expressed his country's view that the international community, while focusing on the insufficient availability of controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in some countries, should also pay attention to their abuse, overdose usage and diversion. The speaker also expressed the hope that the Commission, UNODC and INCB would continue to support countries in addressing those problems in the light of national conditions with a view to striking a policy balance between control and availability, as well as to provide technical assistance and avoid measuring availability in developing countries on the basis of the dosage standards of developed countries.

132. Reference was made by some speakers to the challenges posed by amphetamine-type stimulants, new psychoactive substances and precursors and the measures taken at the national level to address them. The need to tackle the misuse of the Internet for the purpose of drug trafficking and distribution was also mentioned. The utility of relevant international legal instruments and the importance of international cooperation in addressing the world drug problem on the basis of common and shared responsibility were highlighted.

5. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

133. Full support was expressed by many speakers for the decision of the Executive Director of UNODC and the President of INCB to call for the immediate and unequivocal condemnation and denunciation of extrajudicial actions against individuals suspected of involvement in the illicit drug trade or of drug use, to put an immediate stop to such actions and to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice in full observance of due process and the rule of law. Reference was made to a statement by INCB whereby the extrajudicial targeting of persons suspected of illicit drug-related activity was considered not only a breach of the three international drug control conventions, but also constituted a serious breach of human rights, including due process norms as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

134. It was also noted that the international drug control conventions required criminal justice responses to drug-related criminality, which included internationally-recognized due process standards and rejected extrajudicial sanctions of whatever nature. With respect to drug abuse, it was noted that the conventions committed States to a humane and balanced approach requiring the parties to give special attention to, and take all practicable measures for, the prevention of drug abuse and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons affected.

135. In that regard, extrajudicial sanctions of whatever nature were condemned in the strongest terms, and all Governments concerned were urged to put an immediate stop to such actions and to publicly commit to investigating such activities and to prosecuting and sanctioning, as warranted, in full observance of due legal process and the rule of law, any person suspected of having committed, participated in, aided and abetted, encouraged, counselled or incited any such extrajudicial actions.

136. Furthermore, concern was expressed regarding the application of the death penalty for drug-related crimes, which was considered a human rights violation, and it was proposed that countries, with due regard for their national realities, consider the possibility of adopting a moratorium on the application of the death penalty for drug-related crimes, with a view to its final abolition.

B. Action taken by the Commission

137. At its 7th meeting, on 16 March 2017, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include U-47700 in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/2.)

138. At the same meeting, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include butyrfentanyl in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/3.)

139. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-MEC (4-methylethcathinone) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/4.)

140. Also at its 7th meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include ethylone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/5.)

141. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include pentedrone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/6.)

142. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include ethylphenidate in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/7.)

143. Also at its 7th meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include MPA (methiopropamine) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/8.)

144. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include MDMB-CHMICA in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/9.)

145. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-APINACA (5F-AKB-48) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/10.)

146. Also at its 7th meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include XLR-11 in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/11.)

147. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/12.)

148. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP) in Table I of the 1988 Convention (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/13.)

149. Following the adoption of the decision on the scheduling of ANPP and NPP, the representative of the United States expressed the gratitude of her Government for the show of solidarity and support in voting to place under international control precursor chemicals to fentanyl, and noted that this was an example of how international action could have a positive impact on the lives of citizens. She also noted that the inclusion of those precursor chemicals in Table I of the 1988 Convention would make it more difficult for traffickers to access them for illicit purposes, since they would now be subject to increased regulation by States Members of the United Nations. She expressed the view of her Government that such action, as it took effect, would be an important tool in controlling the flow of illicit fentanyl. The representative also noted that only four months had passed between the submission of the request by her Government to the Secretary-General and the vote, which was unprecedented, and she congratulated INCB on that achievement and expressed the hope that it would serve as a precedent in addressing new psychoactive substances.

Chapter VII

Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

150. At its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission".

151. For its consideration of item 9, the Commission had before it the report by the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission (E/CN.7/2017/6).

152. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Implementation Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of UNODC.

153. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Thailand and the United States.

A. Deliberations

154. Under the item, the Chair of the Commission referred to the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, in which Member States recommended strengthening, including through the Commission, and, as appropriate, its subsidiary bodies, the regular exchange of information, good practices and lessons learned among national practitioners from different fields and at all levels to effectively implement an integrated and balanced approach to the world drug problem and its various aspects and consider additional measures to further facilitate meaningful discussions among those practitioners. The Chair also referred to General Assembly resolution 71/211, in which the Assembly invited the Commission to examine how its subsidiary bodies could better contribute to the implementation of the outcome document, including by ensuring that the Commission was informed of regional and domestic concerns, developments and best practices arising from the scientific community, academia and civil society.

155. The observer for Sri Lanka reported on the outcome of the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific in his capacity as Chair of that meeting. Another speaker noted that the recommendations adopted by that Meeting reflected concerns regarding the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, as well as the importance for States to ensure that comprehensive and balanced efforts were undertaken to reduce drug demand, to share best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and financial flows and to recognize the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem.

156. Another speaker mentioned the need to support efforts to further strengthen the role of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies as a law enforcement exchange platform and expressed hope that it would play an even greater role in promoting the exchange of technical information and intelligence, as well as law enforcement and judicial cooperation among law enforcement agencies at the regional level. The speaker also noted that, in the follow-up process to the special session, it would be useful for the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to take into account the discussions relating to public health issues such as prevention and treatment, held in the context of the follow-up to the special session, and to strengthen the exchange of information and experiences among practitioners from different areas. The speaker stated that any proposed new agenda items for those meetings should follow the principles of complementarity and flexibility and that they should contribute to the effectiveness of law enforcement. In addition, the speaker noted that each meeting should have the right to decide on its own agenda items based on local circumstances and that any changes to the

mandates of the meetings should be implemented step by step and only after consensus was reached based on full consultations with Member States.

157. Another speaker expressed appreciation for the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and referred to the utility of their reports in view of the practical suggestions they contained that were based on regional perspectives. The speaker welcomed the additional working groups held during the meetings of the subsidiary bodies in 2016 to discuss cross-cutting issues identified in the outcome document of the special session. It was also noted that some of the themes identified, in more than one report, provided clear guidance on what should be highlighted in future discussions, including the allocation and integration of resources among supply reduction, public health and demand reduction, the emphasis on addressing challenges posed by precursor chemicals, synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, and the need for close coordination between law enforcement and financial oversight entities to prevent drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows. Also mentioned was the need for improved intraregional collaboration and cooperation, with UNODC as the global coordination, data collection and information resources entity.

B. Action taken by the Commission

158. At its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission adopted a revised decision (E/CN.7/2017/L.10/Rev.1) submitted by the Chair on behalf of the Commission (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 60/1.)

Chapter VIII

Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

159. At its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

160. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. An audiovisual presentation was made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC. The Commission viewed a video message from the Vice-Chair of the Statistical Commission.

161. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, the United States, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Mexico, Cuba and Canada.

162. A statement was made by the observer for Portugal.

Deliberations

163. It was noted that the Commission, as one of the functional commissions of the Council, addressed the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within its areas of expertise and had been submitting concrete and substantive contributions to the Council on the progress made with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals. It was also noted that UNODC had been designated as the custodian agency, alone or with other agencies, for 14 indicators in the areas of crime, violence, access to justice, corruption and trafficking, and that it had been contributing to the review of progress made towards achieving the Goals through the support provided to the Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

164. The efforts made by the Council to help to coordinate and harmonize the work of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies were welcomed. Reference was made to the linkages between the work of the Commission, which had prime responsibility for drug control matters in the United Nations system, and that of other United Nations bodies. Reference was also made to the roles played by WHO, UNAIDS and the United Nations Development Programme. In that regard, the Commission was called upon to involve other United Nations agencies in its work, for example through expert panels, briefings to the Commission and side events. The important role of civil society was mentioned as well.

165. A number of speakers welcomed the report prepared by UNODC containing a road map on improving the collection of drug-related statistical data. They highlighted the cooperation between the Commission and the Statistical Commission in fostering a broader discussion as an example of cooperation between United Nations entities without detriment to their own mandates, and stressed the importance of the road map presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission. One speaker expressed regret that the report had been submitted to the Statistical Commission without the Commission on Narcotic Drugs first holding a detailed discussion. The speaker noted that the Commission should first elucidate a number of issues and assess the expediency of the road map, after which specific parameters for its implementation should be discussed, and that the report, as well as measures

to improve drug-related statistical data, should be discussed at future intersessional meetings of the Commission.

166. Several speakers highlighted the importance of strengthening the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all aspects of the world drug problem. A number of speakers expressed support for evidence-based drug policies and stressed the importance of monitoring for assessing the situation at the national level. Support was also expressed for complementing and expanding data-collection and analysis tools, including with a view to adapting to the framework set out in the outcome document of the special session. Reference was also made to insufficient data being available, including data provided by Member States through the annual report questionnaires, and to the need for UNODC to provide technical assistance and capacity building in that regard.

167. Satisfaction was expressed by one speaker with the inclusion of alternative development as one of the main thematic areas in the outcome document of the special session. It was noted that alternative development was directly linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, since it strengthened efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals related to poverty reduction, sustainable agriculture, peace and justice, access to health and education, gender equality, environmental protection and good governance.

Chapter IX

Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission

168. At its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission".

169. Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Canada, Pakistan, Mexico, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Ecuador, Germany and Peru.

170. Statements were also made by the observers for Portugal, Switzerland, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Singapore.

A. Deliberations

171. Speakers expressed different views on the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session. The Chair of the Commission noted that the provisional agenda would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for approval and that it could be discussed further during the intersessional period.

B. Action taken by the Commission

172. At its 9th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the draft decision containing the draft provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission, as orally amended (E/CN.7/2017/L.14). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III.)

Chapter X

Other business

173. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled "Other business".

174. Statements were made by the observers for the World Federation against Drugs and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session

175. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, the Commission considered agenda item 13, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2017/L.1 and Add.1-3).

176. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the report on its sixtieth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

177. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its sixtieth session in Vienna from 13 to 17 March 2017. The Chair of the Commission opened the session.

178. At the 1st meeting, on 13 March 2017, during the ceremonial opening, statements were made by representatives of the UNODC Youth Initiative, representatives of the scientific community and the Chair of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs.

179. At the same meeting, during the formal opening, the Commission viewed a video message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Executive Director of UNODC made an opening statement. A statement was made by Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand, the UNODC Goodwill Ambassador on the Rule of Law for South-East Asia. Statements were also made by the Director General of WHO and the President of INCB.

180. Opening statements were made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the observer for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), the observer for Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States), the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for Malta (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

181. Statements were also made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala; the Minister of Internal Affairs, Associate Minister of Health and Associate Minister of Conservation of New Zealand; the Minister of Justice of Thailand; the Minister of the Interior of Ghana; the Senior Minister of State of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of National Development of Singapore; the Minister of Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; the Governor of the Southern Governorate of Bahrain; and the Pro-Secretary of the Presidency and President of the National Drug Board of Uruguay.

182. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 March 2017, opening statements were made by the Minister of Justice of Austria; the Executive President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs of Peru; the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; the State Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Care Services of Norway; the Secretary of State and Head of the Secretariat for Comprehensive Policy on Drugs of Argentina; the Chair and Chief Executive of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Nigeria; the Executive Secretary-General of the National Narcotics Control Commission of China; the Federal Government Drug Commissioner of the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany; the Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States; the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Health of Australia; the Government Delegate for the National Plan on Drugs of Spain; the President of the Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviour of France; the Assistant Secretary of State for Health of Portugal; the General Director of the General Directorate of Narcotics Control of Saudi Arabia; the Minister of the National Anti-Drug Office of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention of Poland; the Vice-Minister of Justice of Cuba; the First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan; the Additional Secretary (Revenue) of the Ministry of Finance of India; the Assistant Deputy Minister, Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, Health Canada; the National Drug Coordinator of the Home Office of the United Kingdom; the Chief of the Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs of Myanmar; the Deputy Secretary of

State of the Ministry of Human Capacities of Hungary; the Deputy Director of the Federal Office of Public Health of Switzerland; the Deputy Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Deputy Executive Director of Operations of the Dangerous Drugs Board of the Philippines; the Head of the Division of the Governmental Apparatus on Defence, Emergency Situations and Law and Order of Kyrgyzstan; the Deputy for Law and Cooperation of the National Narcotics Board of Indonesia; and the Deputy General Commissioner of the General Department of Police of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam. The Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization also made a statement.

183. At the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 14 March 2017, opening statements were made by the Director of the Narcotic Crime Investigation Department of the Royal Malaysia Police; the National Drug Policy Coordinator and Head of the Secretariat of the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination of Czechia; and the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Israel, Brazil, Turkey, Belgium, Morocco, Panama, Algeria, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Pakistan, Kuwait, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Republic of Korea, Croatia, Ecuador and Chile. The Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe also made a statement. The observer for the Holy See made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States and for the Presidency of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The Commission viewed a video message from the Executive Director of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

184. Furthermore, at the 5th meeting, on 15 March, an opening statement was made by the Minister of Public Health of Cameroon, and at the 7th meeting, on 16 March, a statement was made by the Minister of Social Solidarity of Egypt.

185. The Commission held a total of 10 plenary meetings, including 8 meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

B. Attendance

186. The session was attended by representatives of 51 States members of the Commission (2 were not represented). Also attending were observers for 77 other States Members of the United Nations, as well as non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.7/2017/INF/2.

C. Election of officers

187. In section I of its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should, at the end of each session, elect its Bureau for the subsequent session and should encourage it to play an active role in the preparations for the regular as well as the intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC.

188. In accordance with that resolution and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened fifty-ninth session, on 2 December 2016, opened its sixtieth session for the sole purpose of electing its Bureau for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chair, the First Vice-Chair and the Third Vice-Chair.

189. On 13 January 2017, the Group of Eastern European States nominated Mirta Mandic of Croatia for the office of Rapporteur. On 25 January 2017, the Group of African States nominated Michael Adipo Okoth Oyugi of Kenya for the office of Second Vice-Chair. At its 1st meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Commission elected the Second Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur.

190. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers of the Commission at its sixtieth session and their respective regional groups were as follows:

Office	*Regional group*	*Officer*
Chair	Western European and other States	Bente Angell-Hansen (Norway)
First Vice-Chair	Latin American and Caribbean States	Alicia Buenrostro Massieu (Mexico)
Second Vice-Chair	African States	Michael Adipo Okoth Oyugi (Kenya)
Third Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Reza Najafi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Rapporteur	Eastern European States	Mirta Mandic (Croatia)

191. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 and established practice, a group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups, the Chair of the Group of 77 and China and the representative of or observer for the State holding the Presidency of the European Union assists the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the officers, constitutes the extended Bureau provided for in Council resolution 1991/39.

192. During the sixtieth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 15 and 16 March 2017 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

193. At its 1st meeting, on 13 March 2017, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda and organization of work (E/CN.7/2017/1), pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2016/246. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions;

(c) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions or thematic debate.[59]

5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.

7. Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019.

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

* * *

11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session.

E. Documentation

194. The documents before the Commission at its sixtieth session are listed in E/CN.7/2017/CRP.7.

[59] The substance of agenda item 4 will be subsumed under agenda item 6.

F. Closure of the session

195. At its 10th meeting, on 17 March 2017, a closing statement was made by the Executive Director of UNODC. The Chair of the Commission made closing remarks.

196. Statements were made by the observers for the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Kuwait (on behalf of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Malta (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).